THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Comments of the New York Press on His Lastest Speech.

The N. Y. *Herald* editorially says:—"It is a short speech, but full of matter as an egg is of meat. He pronounces in favor of honesty, economy, and retrenchment. Good. He will cast about him for honest assistants, and if they prove unsatisfactory he will not hesitate a moment in appointing other men in their places. Excellent. He had intended, on being informed officially of his election, to make some announcements of his Cabinet; but he had since concluded to keep his own counsels till his Cabinet selections are sent to the Senate. All right. He thinks that if he were to make them known beforehand there would be some squabbling between the friends of this man, that man, and the other man, to have a new deal. Very good, General. Mr. Dana and other Cabinet makers can now go ahead again. Mr. Pruyn, the Democratic member of the official committee, it seems, was the happiest man on the occasion. He thinks, from General Grant's opening official speech, that all the Democracy may come over to his side, and we shouldn't wonder if they do. Why not?"

The N. Y. *World* makes the following editorial comments:—

This certainly is no great display of intellect; but candor constrains us to say that it is no ordinary exhibition of *character*. General Grant's resolute decision of character will save him from a great deal of importunity and annoyance, and perhaps from some opposition. Some moralist has remarked that it is wonderful how space clears around a man when it comes to be seen that he possesses a very decided will. If, as is so often said, money is power, it is more emphatically true that *character is power;* and whatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of General Grant's administration, it seems tolerably certain that he will impress his own mark upon it. His methods may not be the best methods, but they are pretty likely to be *his* methods.

It deserves to be remarked that he says no word, and gives no hint, that he cares anything for the distinctive principles of the Republican party. He ignores its peculiar dogmas entirely. He says he will bend his efforts to secure, "economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." The spread-eagleism of equal rights, the current glorification of the negro race, the justice and necessity of universal suffrage, are topics which he passes over in silent contempt. How different an address would Mr. Sumner or Mr. Wade have made in the same circumstances! Mr. Pruyn was doubtless too sanguine and complaisant, or at least a little premature, in promising General Grant the support of the Democratic party, when he has not yet delivered his inaugural address, nor shown his hand in his appointments; but he was certainly correct in assuming that Democrats will find nothing to object to, and much to approve, in the tone, temper, and topics of this speech. If General Grant should as carefully weed Republican fanaticism out of his administration as he has out of his speech, Democratic opposition would have less ground to stand upon.

The President-elect not only withholds his indorsement from the Republican party, but he continues to withhold his confidence from the Republican leaders. He tells them that nobody will be permitted to know what he intends to do until he has actually done it, when their advice and suggestions will come too late to have any influence. They are just as much outsiders as the leaders of the Democratic party, *We*, of course, have no complaint to make of this; indeed, we are a great deal better satisfied to have General Grant, who has never been a Republican, follow his own judgment than accept any advice from the party that elected him. Whether *they* feel as much satisfaction with his contemptuous independence as we do, is a question which they are competent to decide. General Grant intimates, plainly enough, that he does not wish to be hampered by the Tenure-of-Office law. He says he means to turn out his own appointees as freely as those of his predecessor, if they do not suit him; and he thinks it may be necessary, in some cases, to try not once, but twice, and even several times, before he gets the right man in the right place. Now, the theory of the Tenure-of-Office act is, that he may try once, but his liberty of choice is then exhausted. That law permits him to select a Cabinet, but it secures them their places for full four years unless the Senate shall be pleased to have it otherwise. There is no more reason, in the nature of the case, why the law should be repealed in relation to the Cabinet than there is for the repeal of the whole of it. The President is no more responsible for the Cabinet than he is for all the other executive officers. The heads of departments he can watch; they are constantly under his eye and subject to his personal influence; but he can restrain distant revenue officers only by the terror of removal. He is more likely to have to try several times before he gets the revenue honestly collected, than before he gets a dutiful Cabinet. The great burden of his speech is a virtual demand for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. Will his demand be complied with? If it is not complied with, will not the new administration start with a mutual want of confidence between the President and the Republican Senate? And can the Republican party stand the shock of such a collision. *Nous verrons.*

The N. Y. *Times* says:—

It will not escape attention that General Grant did not even refer to what Senator Morton had designated as the chief ends hoped for from his administration, or to what a certain school of politicians proclaim to be the great end that remains to be accomplished. Mr. Morton had said that the country expected that, under his administration, "the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed." General Grant, in his response, ignored the fact that there had been a civil war, and did not presume that anything of reconstruction was *incomp ete.* All that has been settled by existing laws. The war is closed. He himself has received the surrender of the Rebel army, and Congress by legislation has settled the terms and prescribed the methods of re construction. These things, therefore, belong to the past, and will not enter into the elements and disturbing forces of the coming administration. Nor did he refer in any way to what Mr. Sumner and his school declare to be the great question, and the only question of the immediate future—the establishment by national authority of universal suffrage in all the States, and the admission of the negro to civil, political, official, and social equality in every part of the United States.

General Grant indicated his purpose to direct his administration to the accomplishment of practical results, rather than the establishment of political theories, to securing "economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt." And he declared that he should appoint to office "such men only as he thought would carry out these principles." This, then, is to be the key-note of his administration—this is the leading principle and purpose by which its conduct will be guided.

His Opinion of the Franking Privilege and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General Grant receives visitors daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at army headquarters—a plain, three-story brick building, with a high pillared piazza, located on the corner of West Seventeenth and M streets. In company with a couple of ladies and two or three gentlemen of distinction we had a pleasant interview of half an hour or so with him this morning. He received the party with cordiality, but with no unnecessary display, and at once entered into conversation upon the current topics of the day. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government, he declared, with the utmost emphasis, the conviction that Congress should seek, by all means in its power, to stop the leaks which are from time to time discovered — commencing with the complete abolition of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not, he inquired, do away entirely with the privilege, and require members of Congress to pay their own postage—allowing them therefor in the settlement of their accounts? This is the rule, he added, as to the generals of the armies, and it is the right one for all cases. "Members of Congress have frequently proposed to give me the franking privilege, but I have uniformly declined; the Quartermaster allows me for my actual expense of postage, and I don't want the Government to do any more than this." To a suggestion that there seemed to be a propriety in admitting members of Congress to transmit to their constituents documents of public interest and value, General Grant replied that, according to his observations, the great majority of those who receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feel flattered by their receipt, and in his judgment the *people* would be quite willing to forego their share in the benefits of the exercise of the privilege for the sake of getting rid of the abuse to which it has given rise. It leads to an enormous expense, is unnecessary, and should be torn up by the roots.

In reference to another matter—the extravagance of Congress in the printing of documents—General Grant expresses himself with equal emphasis. One of the visitors expressing a wish that the subsidizing of the *Congressional Globe* might be stopped, and a law passed requiring every member to pay for the printing of his own speeches, the General said that this, while desirable, would abate only a small part of the evil. Tons of documents are printed every year which are of no conceivable interest to any one, and have no value outside of a very limited sphere. Why should money be wasted in printing what no sane publisher in the land would think of touching for a moment? The whole thing is wrong, and ought to be stopped.

There can be no doubt at all that General Grant desires the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. He feels that so long as it remains upon the statute-book he will be unnecessarily hampered and restricted in purging the various branches of the Government service of corrupt and dishonest officials, who, having got into power by appointment of Mr. Johnson or the complacency of the Senate, are now able to command influential supporters in the latter body. It is a well-known fact that even the clerks of the departments have been able, by menaces and otherwise, to drive members of Congress into the support of their scheme for an advance of their pay; and if this could be done by persons of inconsiderable influence, what might not be done by the wealthy "rings" in whisky, in Indian affairs, etc., towards preventing the removal of corrupt men and the appointment of honest officials in their stead? General Grant said that, so far as he knew, every thief in the Government employ, and every "ring" which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is. Referring to the objection made by some that to repeal the law now would amount to a confession that it was passed solely to embarrass Mr. Johnson, General Grant remarked that this was undoubtedly the object Congress had in view—the preservation of the purity of the public service against the inroads of rascality and incompetency, and he saw nothing in that fact of which any man need be ashamed.—*Correspondence of the Newark Courier.*

An Interview with Grant.

Hon. John M. Francis, the editor of the Troy *Times*, has gone South for the benefit of his health. In a pleasant letter to his journal he speaks of his stay in Washington, and says:—

"Accompanied by our popular representative, Hon. John A. Griswold, we paid our respects to General Grant at his headquarters. A petition from patriotic citizens of Washington county had been placed in Mr. Griswold's hands, asking Congress to appropriate a number of bronzed cannon captured from Rebels by the late General Russell, to be used in making a suitable monument for the deceased. General Grant's opinion was asked in the matter. He replied that General Russell was one of the best officers in the Army of the Potomac, and his memory could not be too highly honored. But, said he, many other heroic generals laid down their lives for their country during the war. And the question is, have we cannon enough or money enough to make monuments for all? He said that whatever we are able to do should be done to honor the memory of those brave men who died for their country; but what we do for one we must do for others equally deserving, and here is the difficulty in the case. Referring to the great topic, General Grant's forthcoming Cabinet, we stated that we were perfectly content to abide the General's own selection, and to publish the same on the 5th of March. He replied that some editors were in advance of us in that respect, but it was perhaps well enough for newspapers to give free expression to their preferences. And here we bade the General good day, and made room for other callers."

CARRICK'S WILL.

Final Decision of the Case on Saturday.

On Saturday last the will case of Robert Carrick, of Paterson, N. J., which has for a long time been before the courts, was terminated by the decision of Judge Bedle, of New York.

Robert Carrick made his will on November 14, 1866, in which he bequeathed to his wife $60,000 and all his personal estate, goods, chattels, books, etc.; to his niece Margaret, $5000; to the children of Dr. Nesbet, $5000; to the children of John Worden, $5000; to his own children, Robert, J. T., Charles, and Catharine, $5000 each; and to Edmund N. Pigot, his bookkeeper, $5000. This amount, it was supposed at the time, would not take all of the estate, and he directed that out of what was left, after all his debts were paid, that $10,000 should go to Harry Ernest Jones, a police officer who had been employed by the old man to apprehend the robbers who had troubled him a short time previous, and who evidently won a place in the affections of his employer, and, as was subsequently proved, those of his wife also, as the widow and policeman were married a very short time after Mr. Carrick's death.

On February 14, 1867, Mr. Carrick added a codicil to his will, striking out the legacies to Margaret Carrick, the children of Dr. Nesbet, children of John Worden and Edmund N. Pigot, of $5000 each, $25,000 in all, and also making Aaron S. Pennington, Jacob S. Rogers, and Mrs. Carrick the executors in the place of William Gledhill, Edmund N. Pigot, and Mrs. Carrick, as they had formerly been. This naturally brought out a protest from those thus cut off from having it admitted to probate.

It appeared that Mr. Carrick, at the time of the making out of the codicil, was in a very low state, both meatally and physically, and it was supposed some undue influence had been brought to bear upon the mind of the deceased man by interested parties. The codicil was signed by S. A. Van Saun and E. B. King, as witnesses to the signing and sealing of the instrument; but it seems all the assent the old gentleman had given in reply to the inquiry if "he acknowledged that to be his hand and seal," was a nod of the head," and there appeared no satisfactory evidence that he at all understood the contents of the codicil. The judges on the bench (Judge Bedle presiding, and Associate Judges Sandford, Osgeeis and Terhune) all believed that Mr. Carrick was not in his senses when the codicil was signed by him. He may have been in his own mind to a slight degree, but not enough to prevent his being easily influenced by others. The court was also divided in opinion regarding other points. Either of these would be sufficient grounds for throwing out the codicil. The validity of the witnessing of the signing the codicil has been sustained chiefly by the evidence of Jane Johnson, but as the testimony of that individual differed nearly every time she had been examined, the court did not feel justified in paying any attention to it. Judge Bedle then announced that the codicil of February 14, 1867, was rejected, and would not be admitted to probate.

As to the will of November 14, 1866, the testimony all appeared clear, and the court had no hesitation in admitting it to probate. Upon this instrument, therefore, the entire property will be adjusted. It has transpired that the estate is more than sufficient to meet every item mentioned in the will, not excepting the policemen, Harry Jones, besides paying off all debts remaining against the estate.

Everything seems now happily adjusted, and the parties retire from their publicity to the enjoyment of the solid comforts of life, while the handsome policeman is congratulated on all sides at his good luck in securing a good-looking wife and a very pleasant competence at the same time. Thus ends a case which has excited considerable attention and been liberally commented upon by the press throughout the country.

PANAMA.

Caleb Cushing's Recent Mission—Napoleon's Counterplot—Treaty for the Nicaragua Canal.

Correspondence from Panama, dated February 5, says:—

The most important news from the Isthmus is the mission of General Cushing, who returned from Bogota yesterday and leaves on the steamer to-day for New York. During his short stay General Cushing has been the guest of F. W. Rice, the United States Consul at Aspinwall.

On learning that General Cushing was in the city, the President of the State, General Corseso, very courteously sent his compliments to him, and later in the evening General Cushing called on his Excellency and was received with military honors. The party was received in the government *sala* in the most courteous and friendly manner by the President and his suite, and an hour was spent in pleasant conversation. Of course his Excellency was anxious to obtain some information in regard to the General's mission, of which the latter made no special secret. He stated frankly that one of his principal objects in visiting Bogota was to confirm the basis of an arrangement already entered into at Washington, to open a canal across the isthmus; that his propositions were received by the Government in the most friendly spirit, and that he had so far been successful in his mission as to enter into a treaty for that purpose, which he now takes home with him, and which only awaits the ratification of the Congress in Washington.

In connection with this matter let me call your attention to the news from Central America, by which it appears that Senor Ayon has just returned from France and perfected a treaty with the French Government, as Commissioner from Nicaragua, to open a canal across that State. This is Napoleon's pet idea, and he does not sleep over such notions. If he once gets his scheme into market it is bound to compete with the isthmus canal scheme; so there is no time to be lost. He has a couple of hundred miles to contend against there, while we have less than fifty here; but he has energy and pride while we have only personal aggrandizement to urge us.

Let petty jealousy and petty speculation give way to the great national scheme of opening a canal across this isthmus which will be the world's pride, and the United States can stick a feather in her cap that will call forth the admiration of all nations. Europe and Asia will join hands across our isthmus, both by sea and land. England must communicate with Australia and the East through this channel. France must look to us for a shorter route to her Pacific possessions. The North and South Americas will become closer allies. Columbus' great idea of finding a passage from one ocean to another will be at last realized, and there will be no more necessity for enterprising individuals to lose their lives and be frozen to death in butting round the North Pole to get into the tropics. If any man can build this canal in a hurry General Grant ought to be that man, and the sooner he builds it the better, if he has any ambition to make his mark.

When I wrote you last I thought the tax question, so far as it related to the foreigners on the isthmus, had been settled, at least for a year; but it seems I was disappointed. The Government came to terms with the Panama merchants, but left those of Aspinwall out in the cold, and now refuses to deduct a cent from the original amounts levied on them, although they naturally expected to be placed on the same footing as their neighbors, and therefore took no trouble to make protests, and so on. Now, however, that they find they are to be mulcted in the whole sum, their danders rise, and they refuse to pay a dollar beyond that stipulated in the law. They are backed up by the energetic United States Consul Rice, who is doing all in his power to help them with his advice, and who it is to be hoped will be able to obtain some justice for his countrymen. Were the money demanded to be spent for any good purpose, people might be willing to pay it; but when they see that every cent they pay, and more too, is to be squandered in keeping up an army of idle, lazy soldiers for the sole purpose of keeping one man in power, and that a dollar is never spent for the public good, they naturally kick against the injustice. It will take at least upwards of half the entire income of the State to support the militia force to be kept under arms in time of peace, when a body of seventy-five police would do far more efficient service.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

An Old Man of Fourscore Years Shoots at his Grandsons.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Friday last reports the following:—

An old family feud came to a shooting focus last Monday at Abbeville, in Lafayette county, Miss., about sixty miles from Memphis, which, from the disparity of the parties engaged, and their peculiar relations, rather takes the lead of all the shooting scrapes we have had the mournful pleasure of recording in many years. There is something so incredible and solemnly ludicrous in an old man with wintry hair, and little of it, turning back from the open grave to have a deadly conflict with his grand-children, that we would not tell such a story without the most satisfactory evidence of the fact. But yesterday we met a prominent citizen from Mississippi who gave us the following authentic statement:—

Last Monday one John Clarke, aged eighty, of Lafayette county, Miss., and his son, a man of years and family, had a difficulty at Abbeville with Mr. William Wimberly and Wimberly's two sons, both young men. Now, Wimberly, senior, is the son-in-law of Clarke, senior; hence the young Wimberlys are the grandsons of old Mr. Clarke. The fracas they had was the result of an old family feud, which has been on hand many years, but the history of it we are unable to give.

They met in town, perhaps by chance, perchance by a concerted plan; any way they met; they skirmished, they flourished revolvers and bowie knives, fired several shots at each other, and slashed vigorously with their knives. It is to be regretted that the spectators interfered before any work was made for the Coroner. When the smoke of battle cleared away, it was ascertained that there was killed, none; wounded, *five.* Every one engaged was wounded. Old grandfather Clarke received a shot in the head that might have killed a younger man, but he will probably recover and live yet to kill his man. His affectionate son-in law, old man Wimberly, was well shot in the neck; he also may recover. The three young men, Clarke *versus* his nephews, the two Wimberlys, were sliced and hacked with the knives, but not dangerously. It is said that they all intend to recover as soon as convenient and finish the battle.

The Clarke family became famous in the line of tragedy many years ago. Not long before the war old man Clarke had two sons, John and William, killed by a neighbor named Thomason and his two sons. The peculiar feature of that tragedy was that one of the Clarkes killed was Thomason's son-in law. In the fracas Thomason was beaten nearly to death, but his sons came to his relief and the two Clarkes were shot down like beeves. The Thomasons fled to Arkansas and never returned to Mississippi. This makes a family history when all put together that is without parallel. Match it.

OBITUARY.

Fuad Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By the cable we have the announcement of the death of Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which news has been received in Paris from Nice, where the event took place. The name of Fuad Mehmed Pasha has occupied a distinguished place in the annals of the Turkish Empire for the last quarter of a century. He was born at Constantinople in the year 1814, and spent his early youth first cultivating literature, and afterwards in studying medicine, the profession of which he adopted, serving for a short time in the Turkish navy. Upon quitting the service he entered the Interpreter's office of the Government, in which he spent several years qualifying himself for the duties of diplomacy by the study of history, the modern languages, international law, and political economy. He began his diplomatic career in 1840, as first secretary to a special mission sent by the Sublime Porte to England, in which capacity he gave such evidence of ability of a very high order that in 1843 he was sent on a special mission to Spain to congratulate Isabella II on her accession to the throne, being at the same time intrusted with a mission to the Court of Portugal. Again he gave complete satisfaction, and returned home decorated with Spanish and Portuguese orders. In 1848 he was Ottoman Commissioner to the Principalities during the troubles which followed the Revolution of 1848, and he was subsequently employed on special missions to St. Petersburg and Egypt. He was appointed for the first time Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1852, and the events which, during the following year, led to the Crimean war, brought his name more prominently than ever before the world. In the question of the Holy Places, which led to that war, Fuad Pasha took very high ground, resisting the pretensions of Russia, and publishing a pamphlet entitled "The Truth upon the Question of the Holy Places," which excited the indignation of Prince Menschikoff to such a degree that he openly insulted the Turkish Minister by refusing to show him certain tokens of respect required by etiquette, and charging him, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with being guilty of several acts of bad faith towards Russia. Fuad Pasha immediately tendered his resignation, which he could not be induced to withdraw; and not long after the Crimean war commenced, the ex Minister having successfully employed his abilities in securing the alliance between Turkey, France, and England against Russia. In the first year of the war he was Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha. In 1855 he was reappointed to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, discharging the duties to the close of the war with signal ability; in 1850 he was entrusted with the task of putting an end to the outrages committed by the Druses against the Christians in Syria, which he speedily accomplished; and although he was designated by the Paris Conference of that year Governor-General of Syria he preferred to return to Constantinople, where he was shortly afterwards placed at the head of the Council of Justice, and a few months later appointed Grand Vizier, with the entire control of the finances of the empire. In 1863 he resigned as Grand Vizier, and was made War Minister, which office he subsequently relinquished for his old post of Foreign Minister. He represented the Porte at the late Paris Conference for the settlement of the recent troubles between Turkey and Greece. Fuad Pasha was an honorable exception to Turkish statesmen, his views being remarkably enlightened and liberal, both as regards religion and politics. His policy as Foreign Minister has contributed largely to strengthen the amicable relations of the Porte with foreign powers, and as regards the internal administration of the Empire he was always in favor of a conciliatory course of action toward the Christian population of Turkey. The existence of telegraph lines and light-houses in Turkey, and other evidences of material progress in that country, are owing in a great measure to his patriotism. He was possessed of superior literary attainments, proofs of which he has left behind in an Ottoman grammar, and a poem entitled "The Alhambra," embodying his recollections of Spain during his mission to that country.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER.

A Curious Combination to Kill Off Kilpatrick.

General Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili, on a furlough, in the late Presidential campaign stumped the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts to kill off General Butler, said Butler being pronounced by the radical managers a heretic on the money question. General Kilpatrick also, in the late Presidential campaign, stumped New Jersey and the country generally to kill off Seymour, Blair and Andy Johnson. What has followed? First, General Butler brings into Congress a proposition to kill off Kilpatrick by merging the Chilian mission in a general mission to the South American republics, but the proposition sticks in the Senate. Secondly, Andy Johnson, to kill off Kilpatrick, nominates General Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant, to the Chilian mission—a nomination which has somewhat surprised Dent, and which will most probably be snubbed in the Senate. Ergo, the combination of Ben Butler and Andy Johnson to kill off Kilpatrick may be pronounced a failure, although Kilpatrick, as politician and diplomat, may be pronounced a humbug.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Incidents of the Rebellion.

From the Florida Peninsula.

There are a few facts connected with the escape of General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin from the Confederacy which are, perhaps, not generally known. After the surrender of General Lee's army both General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin made their way to Florida. General Breckinridge struck the State near Monticello, where he found friends who assisted him in getting to Marion county, from whence he hoped to find an opportunity to get out of the country.

General Breckinridge spent a number of days in hunting and visiting with his friends in Marion, but knowing that he could not remain there long his friends procured a small, metallic boat, in which he and his companions, Colonel Wilson and Captain Wood, and the General's faithful servant, soon found themselves ascending the St. John's river. The party, after much toil, reached New Smyrna, where they found a schooner, which carried them safely to Nassau, N. P. The General was known as Colonel Cabell.

Mr. Benjamin also struck Florida near Monticello, where he met friends who assisted him on to the vicinity of this place. Here Mr. Benjamin hoped to find some way to Cuba or one of the Bahama islands; but there was a strict watch kept by the United States troops stationed here, and there was but a few boats left on the coast. But Mr. Benjamin finally procured a small boat at Manatee, upon which the ex-United States Senator and Confederate States ex Secretary of State embarked as cook, and in a few days found himself under the protecting fold of the British flag. Mr. Benjamin passed himself off as a land hunter named Howard. There is quite an amusing little anecdote connected with Mr. Benjamin during his stay with a friend of ours in this vicinity, but we refrain from making it public.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gossip About Grant's Cabinet The Officers of the New House of Representatives—Preparing for Grant's Inauguration.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Admiral Porter and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

It is said that during the impeachment trial, when everybody supposed that Ben Wade would be President of the United States, General Grant requested him to appoint Admiral Porter as Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet, alleging that there was rottenness in that department, and that Porter knew all about how to manage the department, and was the man for the place. Some persons who are aware of this fact argue from it that Grant will certainly appoint Porter Secretary of the Navy.

Blaine and Free Trade.

I notice that one of your contemporaries denies my statement that one of the candidates for Speaker of the Forty first Congress, James G. Blaine, is a free trader. The only foundation I had for the statement is the fact that Blaine's vote is recorded with the free-traders against taking up the Tariff bill, or considering it in any way. Several attempts have been made to get it up this session by Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Blaine's name is recorded among those who defeated the object.

A Session of Congress After the Fourth of March.

There is now no question but that there will be a session of Congress of from four to six weeks after the 4th of March. The essential public business is very much behind in both houses, and the time that remains will not be more than sufficient to pass the appropriation bills, even if sessions are held every evening.

The Effect of Butler's Defeat.

The defeat of Butler's resolution of censure upon old Ben Wade has had the effect of damaging his chances for the leadership of the House. General Schenck, who assisted Butler, has also injured his prospects for the leadership, a position which, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he should occupy.

The Canvass for Officers of the House.

As the 4th of March approaches, the various candidates for officers of the House of Representatives in the next Congress are doubling their efforts to obtain success. The friends of Mr. Blaine are very confident that he will beat Dawes for Speaker. Blaine himself is earnestly at work day and night. He is scarcely ever in his own seat, but goes around continually among the members from one desk to another trying to get votes. The statement made by one of your morning contemporaries that the Pennsylvania delegation is for Blaine is, I am authorized to say, incorrect.

Dawes' friends are at work for him, but he does not seem to take any part in the canvass himself. During the sessions of the House he is scarcely ever out of his seat, and when the House is not in session his time is almost wholly occupied with the Committee on Elections. I heard a prominent member of the House say, the other day, that he did not know of a single man whom Dawes had asked to vote for him.

The contest for the Clerkship is growing warm between McPherson and Eckley.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Although the House, spurred by the Ways and Means Committee, is tinkering away night after night at the Internal Revenue bill, there is not the remotest prospect of any concurrent legislation on the subject at this session. Even if it went through the House, it would take the Senate at least a month to consider and pass it. But there is little hope of its passing the House. Its consideration in Committee of the Whole has been during the night sessions, at which a very small number of members attend—never enough to make a quorum. When the committee finishes it, and it is reported to the House, it is expected that many amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole will be debated at some length, and probably stricken out. Among other things, a strong effort will be made in the House to get the income tax modified so as to exempt all incomes of two thousand dollars and under from the tax.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Desperate Effort to Commit Suicide—Incendiarism—Oyster-dredging Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—A young man named Samuel Ahl, from Washington, on Saturday last made three attempts to commit suicide—first, swallowing a large dose of laudanum; second, cutting his throat; and third, hanging; but was frustrated in all.

Five seamen aboard the schooner J. B. Clayton, from New York for Baltimore, were drowned near Cape Charles last Friday.

Another incendiary attempt to burn Barnum's Hotel was made on Saturday afternoon, but was timely discovered. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the incendiary.

Owing to the increasing unsettled condition in Cuba, sugars here are excited and prices rising.

All the marauding oyster-dredgers are now warned to desist from further encroachments or submit to arrest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 15—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money, and account. United States 5 20s 78¾. American Railway stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Cotton market dull, upland Middlings, 12¼@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. Sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 California Wheat 11s. 3d., red Western 9s. 10d. Pork 97.

LONDON, Feb. 15—A. M.—Linseed oil, £28@ £28 8s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 15—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼; U. S. 5-20s, 78¾. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 96¾; Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—P. M.—Cotton flat. Middling Uplands on the spot, 12¼d.; afloat, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾@12¾d.

Red Wheat 9s. 8d@9s 10d. Beef, 95s.

LONDON, Feb. 15,—Calcutta Linseed, 69s, 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

There is no material change to note in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101.

Railroad shares were dull and lower. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57¼@57⅝, a decline of ¼; Reading at 46¾@47, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 33, a decline of ¼; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 9 for Catawissa common; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 160; and Western at 75½, an advance of ½. 123 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Girard; and 74 for City.

Canal shares were dull. 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa 6s W Loan	100¾	700 sh Read RR	s. 47
$1000 do	100⅝	100 do	30. 47
$ 3-10 City 6s, New	101	100 do	30. 46⅞4
$1000 do	s. 101	100 do	b30. 47
$6 N Pa scrip	84	300 do	s. 30. 46⅞4
$2000 Leh R 1 mtge cp	93½	100 do	s. 30. 46⅞4
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90¼	100 do	s30. 46⅝
$5 $120 Mor Cl Scrip	41	100 do	b3. 46⅞4
10 sh Penna RR	57½	200 do	s15. 46⅞4
4 do	57¾	100 do	b15. 46⅞4
6 sh Phila Bk	160	100 do	b3. 46⅞4
1 sh Western Bank	75¾	100 do	46⅞4
1 sh Phil & Tr	124	100 do	b30. 46⅞4
100 sh Cata Pf. b5&in.	⅝	200 do	s. 30. 46⅞
100 sh Curtin Oil	1	200 do	46⅝
500 sh Reading	s. 47	200 do	s5. s. 46⅞
200 do	2d. 47		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·10 A. M.	135¼
10·21 "	135¼	11·15 "	135¼
10·50 "	135¼	11·17 "	135¼
10·53 "	135¼		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do., 1867, new, 110¾@111¼; do., 1868, 111@111¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@110; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 111¾@112; do., 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1865, 110¾@11: do. July, 1867, 111@111¼; do. 1868, 111@111¼; 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@110¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s, 1864, 111¾@111¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113¾@113¾; July, 1865, 110¾@111; do., 1867, 110¾@111¼; do. 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 109¾@110. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@102. Gold, 135¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	192¾	West. Union Tel.	37¼
N. Y. and Erie R. R.	36¼	Cleveland & Toledo	105
Ft. and Ren. R.	93⅝	Toledo & Wab.	66¼
Michi. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¾	Adams Express	66½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130¼	U. S. Express Co.	61¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	118¼	Penn. 6s, new	99
Pacific Mail S. Co.	114¼	Gold	135¼

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $7@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $10 50@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but prices, particularly of prime lots, are well sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels common and fair red at $1·70@1·78, and 1000 bushels amber at $1·90. Rye ranges from $1 55 to $1 58 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but firm. Sales of new yellow at 88@90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@76c., and Southern and Pennsylvania at 60@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 100 bushels at $9 25@9 75. Timothy ranges from $3 75 to $4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 62@2 65.

Whisky is dull, and is offered at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 29½c. Flour quiet and steady at previous quotations. Wheat firm; sales of prime Valley red at $2 2 @2 30. Corn firm; prime white, 94c; yellow, 92c. Oats strong at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 55. Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Stocks dull. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 109½@—Fds, 1862, 114¾; do, 1864, 111¾; do, 1865, 113¾; new, 1013⅝; 1867, 111; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton, 63½; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 163½; Reading, 94; Hudson River, 139½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Feb 15—The steamship Ariel sails March 13 for Copenhagen via Southampton, the pioneer ship of an American line between the United States and Denmark. Kuger Brothers, the agents, have contracted to bring several thousand

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Departure—What Republicanism Must Do.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is amusing to contrast the excitement of Washington politicians with the patience of the people. The city of Washington is an odd place. It is a city without any of the elements of a city; without manufactures and without commerce. It has a thin straggling line of railway connections. It is something between a caravansary and an almshouse. People go there to live to serve the Government, and many of them remain to be served by the Government. The atmosphere of Washington is fetid compared with that of the country. Every other man lives upon the public treasury, and so all eyes are directed towards the public treasury. There is no place on this globe where power is more absolutely respected. When President Johnson lost the confidence of the country to such a degree that he could hardly receive the proper respect in the West, Washington embraced him and honored him, and formed itself into departmental clubs for his glory. This affection existed until it was duly announced that General Grant was the elected President of the United States!

Now, in this busy city of Washington politicians are clamoring about the new Cabinet; unappreciated statesman are in agony because they are not "recognized;" men who have succeeded in reaching office by controlling caucuses and conventions are moaning because they have not been "sent for." All former precedents are overlooked. General Grant does not appreciate the prodigious statesmanship seething around the Capitol, and disconsolately floating up and down Pennsylvania avenue. The eager, clattering politicians (and because everybody in Washington is a politician, everybody is clattering), leaving the country behind them as the least concern of their troubles, forget that the men who sow, and reap, and plough, do not care the value of a turnip about their griefs! The country feels that this whole Cabinet discussion is artificial and unnecessary. A Cabinet is simply what the President chooses to make it. Its members are the creatures of his will—the ministers of his power. They do as he commands with the Treasury, with the Army, with the Navy, with the Post Office. If they do not please him he can dismiss them in an hour, and put new men in their places. If he wants advice they will give it. With him is the responsibility, whether they advise or not. In limited monarchies the Cabinet is the responsible government of the Crown. If its members act unwisely they forfeit their office; but under our Government, Cabinet Ministers may be as mischievous and subservient as even those of Mr. Johnson, and no power can reach them. They are the irresponsible ministers of a responsible officer. All that the country asks from that officer is the execution of the laws.

This simple proposition is travestied into an assertion that General Grant is to introduce the discipline of West Point into his administration, and that hereafter all the executive duties are to be "by command of the President." We are informed that General Grant is nothing but a military man; that he will be controlled by his military instincts; that he will probably have a "dress parade," and "taps," and "réveille," and "mount guard" around the White House; that he will insist upon reviewing Congress two or three times a week, and if ever the legislative body becomes as unmanageable as it was under Mr. Johnson he will send his veto messages by a squadron of cavalry. This is mere badinage! General Grant is as thoroughly a citizen to-day, as perfectly civilian in his habits, as any man in the country. We can think of no one in public station who represents more fully the idea of the American gentleman. Unostentatious, unassuming, brave; without ambition, forbearing, resolute in doing what he deems to be right, but never offensive in asserting himself, General Grant is a man of the people; one in heart and feeling with the men who dig and plough and weave. He is the "General of the Army," to be sure; but what was that army? Not the mere fringe of the regular officers and soldiers, who numbered, say, at most, 25,000! The army was the people. The millions who carried muskets in defense of the country are the men whose labor now gives the nation strength and prosperity. They had no better representative than General Grant as a soldier. We shall be mistaken if they are not satisfied with him as a civilian.

For ourselves, we contemplate serenely the advent of an administration that will be independent of politics *so far as mere politicians are concerned*. We have seen so much of the "caucus," the "delegation" business, the "making of public opinion," the aggressive, eager rushing of incompetent men demanding in an imperious manner to be conciliated and honored, that the change will be for the best. General Grant can find no better model than General Washington. All we can expect from him is that he will not take into his counsels men who have been disloyal to the war, or untrue to the principles of the Republican party. To entertain any other suggestion would be to doubt his honor. Beyond that we care nothing. The country will be abundantly satisfied with the Cabinet if the work of the Government is well performed. We beg General Grant not to mistake the din, and clatter, and bustle of the Capitol for public opinion. Public opinion is quite content. It certainly does not intend to judge General Grant's administration before he begins it. It will be quite reconciled to see the "unappreciated statesmen" earning their livelihood by hard, bodily labor, and the ten thousand anxious "Leaders of The Party" obtaining "recognition" by the sweat of their brows. The Republican party needs its best men in the advance. It has passed through the struggle of a mighty war. It has seen the overthrow of slavery. It has sustained freedom in spite of the treachery of the outgoing President. It has outlived corruption and shame in its own counsels. It has seen one great and trusted leader carry to the opposition all the weight that came from his splendid intellect and his great name. The issues that have thus far welded it together are dead. It is a triumphant army bivouacking upon a well-fought field, with nothing more to conquer. It has saved the nation—now it must purify the Government of the nation.

And now we begin the new administration, trusting that, so far as Republicanism is concerned, good men and strong men will be placed in position; that the tainted camp-followers of the Johnson army will be dismissed from their positions, and that General Grant will rest upon a regenerated and mighty organization. The Republican party must show itself worthy of its triumphs, its destinies, and its fame!

Social Science.

From the N. Y. World.

The American Social Science Association announces a two days' session at Albany, February 17 and 18. The meeting is a general one, such as the association proposes to hold quarterly in different cities, and the meeting at Albany may be for the purpose of pressing certain subjects upon the attention of the Legislature. In addition to the opening address by John Meredith Read, chairman, papers are to be read by the following persons:—On "University Education," by Goldwin Smith, who cannot possibly know less on that subject than he does about many other matters upon which he frequently and publicly discourses; on "Model Lodging Houses," by Charles L. Brace, who has been doing for many years the London Brother Mayhew business in this city, and who has a practical knowledge of the wants and woes of the poorer classes; on "Higher Education," by Dr. Eliot; on "Protection of the Ballot," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., a subject which will specially interest the members of the Loyal League in this city; on the "Supervision of Public Charities," by F. B. Sanborn. Besides these, John Stanton Gould will make an oral statement concerning the work of the cattle commission, and Horace Greeley is to make an address on a subject not announced, nor is it a matter of moment, since Mr. Greeley is a benevolent "Bavard" who is ready to talk at any time upon any topic, anywhere and before anybody. It is to be feared that the most of the subjects to be treated by the association at its coming meeting are a little beyond popular comprehension at present. Yet this matter of Social Science is of the highest interest to all classes of people, and the objects aimed at by the association are most commendable. These objects embrace the discussion of all that concerns every relation in social life; hygienic reforms, the treatment of criminals, relation of the sexes, how to live best for the least money and with the least work, and generally how to improve our social condition. All these things are really of more vital interest than most of the political issues of the day, and as such they commend themselves to the public everywhere. There is no reason why local social science associations, or at least committees, should not be formed in every city in the country, to present and discuss local topics and to coöperate with the central association. The wider and freer the discussion of the topics, the more speedy, practical, and general will be the results.

Our Commerce and the Confederates.

From the N. Y. World.

Have we not had almost enough of the awful ruin inflicted upon us by the "Confederate cruisers" and their outfitters, the British aiders and abettors of armed rebellion against the best Government the world ever saw? The potency perpetually attributed to these marine monsters by journals like the *Tribune* is a perpetual insult offered to the navy of the United States. Undoubtedly, the Alabama, the Shenandoah, and the three or four Southern vessels which contrived, in one way or another, to get to sea and keep there during a longer or shorter period of the war, did inflict considerable injury upon our commerce. Undoubtedly the "Britishers," who helped the Southern adventurers to get and keep these vessels afloat, proved themselves, as Dogberry says of the knaves who would not stand in the Prince's name, "to be no true men." But when the *Tribune*, in this year of grace 1869, keeps on entreating its fly-gobbling readers to believe that "the decline in "our foreign tonnage is wholly the work of "Laird, Semmes, Maffet & Co.," we respectfully protest, in the name of rational journalism, that it is time, nautically speaking, "to belay."

To believe such a monstrous proposition is to believe that the United States cruisers were as inefficient as they were numerous, and that our merchants would have kept on sending their ships to sea, though they had nothing to send therein and merely out of a patriotic devotion to the flag, had they not been frightened into common sense by a scurvy half-dozen more or less formidable privateers wandering vaguely over the ocean in the commission of an hermetically blockaded and unrecognized government!

The war and the blockade cut down at one blow, almost to insignificance, the most important exports of the United States. It locked up the cotton and tobacco crops, and in so doing naturally arrested the return movement of our importations from abroad. Hardly had these inevitable effects of the war begun to make themselves felt, when the radicals in Congress, finding their opportunity in their country's extremity, set to work tinkering the tariff in such a fashion as would of itself have sufficed, without any war at all, to cut down our commerce far below its just proportions to the commerce of other countries less richly endowed than our own, perhaps, but more wisely administered.

All the Confederate cruisers put together never drove one-fourth as many American ships from the Atlantic as were thrown out of all profitable use to their owners by a single Vermont Senator or a single Massachusetts Congressman.

How to Settle the Alabama Claims.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The United States cannot be responsible for British insanity. The fact that Earl Russell said that the escape of the Alabama from England was "due to the insanity of the law officer of the Crown" has nothing to do with the case. It may be a plea for us to show mercy in our demands, and make them as light as possible under the circumstances. There should have been an addition to the expression of opinion of Earl Russell. He should have stated that the insane law officer was the best representative of England that could be possibly found during our civil war troubles. That officer represented lord, merchant, bootblack. He was the exponent of English sympathy for the great republic, and of English neutrality whenever an ocean port was found large enough to give shelter to any privateer that would fulfil the wish nearest to the English heart—the destruction of American commercial supremacy. But we are willing to be gracious to a great people with whom we have so many traditions in common, and with whom we are linked in ties of religion and language. We are beyond being satisfied with a few paltry millions of treasure as a salve to our wounded national honor; for the destruction of a few ships was not and is not the point with us. We therefore propose that we shall do good for evil. Instead of pressing the Alabama claims through our gastronomic diplomat now in England, who will be recalled immediately that General Grant takes the executive chair, we shall propose to England, through a special commissioner, that we take Canada and the whole of British North America in exchange for all the injuries done by the Alabama and other commercial representatives of English neutrality, and for all the grievances which have from time to time been heaped upon us while yet Great Britain was in the zenith of her power.

The far-seeing wisdom of Russia caused her to sell Alaska to us. She saw the steady movement of the United States to the west and northwest, and knew that soon we should be pressing upon the Alaska frontier. It would be good statesmanship if England could have the same broad view of the march of events on this continent, and acknowledge their inevitable tendency to territorial conquest. These events are completely beyond our control. They are the movable force that sends us onward upon this vast wave of Western civilization with a power that would swamp the republic were we to attempt to resist it. If England is still advised by "insane law officers" she will cling to Canada instead of yielding it up to the United States. If she cannot see that the very elements that bind us together as a nation are elements that laugh at and strike out boundary lines, it will be because she will not listen to the teachings of civilization and to our warnings. The whole of North America has been taken possession of by the modern forces which the liberal genius of Germany, France, England, and the United States has called into action. Our Southern States, clinging to feudal principles which had, unfortunately, been planted upon their soil, tried to stand in the pathway of this modern giant. They were crushed by it. Our Constitution forbade the addition of territory to the old Union, and yet we went on adding, first the valley of the Mississippi, then Florida, then Texas, until, finally, we debouched upon the Pacific through California. Our eyes now turn northward and southward. Canada is essential to us and we are essential to Canada. The times will have it so, and in stating this we simply recognize a fact. To England Canada is a burden, and a severe one, too, in view of the present condition of Europe. Europe, with six millions of men under arms, stands divided against itself, waiting, as it were, for the railroad, the telegraph, and modern civilization to strike the tocsin which shall inaugurate the great final struggle between the relics of feudalism, as represented in class privileges and great standing armies, and the liberal progressive movement of this century. We can bide our time; but, we ask, can England do the same? She has an Indian empire to take care of which keeps half of her cotton manufactories in motion. She has Australia and Ireland on her hands—both nearer to the United States by adoption than they are to Great Britain by national ties. Is it not worth consideration on the part of British statesmen that, under the administration of Grant, we shall always be prepared to settle the Alabama and other claims to our own liking? Perhaps we may settle them according to the example set us by the mother country, which, sometimes, in late years, has spoken with pride of a people who are apparently wedded to English habits and customs. If we undertake this method, we promise to make old England very proud of us. Better, however, surrender Canada, and by making the *amende honorable* to us prepare the way to friendship, which, in the coming European struggle, would be the only reliable foreign element upon which England could depend.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

From the N. Y. Times.

We hope the recent experience of Congress will have the effect of showing that body the wisdom and necessity of making some further provision, by law, for counting the electoral votes, and ascertaining whom the people, at any time, have chosen to be President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Constitution provides for this necessary service only in the most general way, leaving the details in this, as in most other cases, to be supplied by law. It merely prescribes that the sealed certificates sent from the several States, inclosing their electoral votes, shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the votes shall then be counted. But whether this coming together of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be in convention, which becomes a distinct and independent body, and if so who shall preside over it, by whom rules shall be made for regulating its proceedings, how questions that may arise during its session shall be entertained and how decided, whether each house may dissolve it by withdrawing, or whether neither can do so, and it can only be dissolved by its own action—all these and many other points that are or may become of very great importance in connection with the general object to be attained, are left by the Constitution wholly unprovided for. All eminent commentators on the Constitution have remarked this defect, and have urged the duty of supplying it.

This can be done by legislation—by law, duly enacted by Congress. It is not a matter to be controlled or regulated by *joint rules*, for it is not in any sense joint action of the two houses. The only special *action* enjoined by the Constitution in connection with it is imposed upon a single individual—the President of the Senate—and the only duty imposed upon the Senate and House of Representatives is that of being "*in his presence*" when he does it, so as to be witnesses of his action. General Butler very properly asks what good can *that* do, if they have no power to correct what they may see wrong in that action; but Mr. Shellabarger very properly answers, perhaps it can do *no* good, but that is all they are empowered by the Constitution to do in the matter. The defect must be supplied by law. Neither the Senate nor the House can adopt rules, acting separately or by joint action, for the government of a body distinct from either, and yet not organized by any law as identical with both. Those rules must be adopted by the body itself, or must be prescribed by law.

General Butler declared that the joint resolution declaring that the vote of Georgia should be counted, and prescribing the form in which it should be declared, was invalid because unconstitutional; and in this he was doubtless correct. That joint resolution was not a law, because it lacked the approval and signature of the President, nor was it a joint rule of order, as it had nothing to do with the order of business in either house, nor in any body subject to the control of either. It declared what should be done with the electoral vote of a State. If Congress has control of such a question as that, it certainly cannot exercise it in any manner less formal and emphatic than by the enactment of a law.

Congress ought, therefore, at an early period of the next administration to pass a law to regulate this whole matter of counting the electoral votes. It ought to define and fix the character of the meeting of the two houses in which this ministerial act is to be performed, and determine how it shall be organized and how rules shall be adopted for the regulation of its proceedings. We shall then be able to avoid such embarrassments and conflicts of authority as were experienced on the recent counting of the votes, as well as other difficulties of a much more formidable nature which may arise hereafter.

The Constitutional Amendment.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Senate, after a protracted debate, has disagreed to the constitutional amendment as proposed by the House of Representatives, and has adopted another, containing three propositions:—

1. Prohibiting discriminations among citizens of the United States in the exercise of suffrage, on account of color, race, nativity, education, property, or creed.

2. Prohibiting like discriminations among citizens in the right to hold office in any of the States.

3. Transferring to Congress the power of regulating the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice-President.

The third proposition is to be submitted separately from the others, and may be ratified or rejected upon its own merits. The other two are united, and must be approved or rejected together. The public mind has been directed to the question of suffrage, and not to that of holding office, and while there is a general willingness to accept universal suffrage based upon citizenship, there is not the same popular agreement in reference to the right to hold office. The United States ought not to continue the existing anomaly of having its own constituency liable to be enlarged, abridged, or destroyed by another government, whether that government be foreign or domestic, independent or subordinate. For the United States, therefore, to establish a uniform regulation of suffrage, and to place it in the Constitution beyond the reach of ordinary legislation, is but the practical resumption of a power and an authority inherent in all governments. It is in fact nothing more than an exercise by the whole people of their unquestionable right to secure to themselves, beyond all interference or control by the States, the privileges which constitute the life of republican institutions. Therefore the provision prohibiting any discrimination among citizens of the United States in the right of voting because of color, race, nativity, education, property, or creed, is not only wise and just in itself, but demanded by the national safety. No such consideration, however, prevails with respect to eligibility to office. State officers are not, like voters, constituents of the National Government. Their qualifications may be safely left to the people of the State. The constitutions of the several States provide various qualifications for their offices. The governors of some States are required to be native-born citizens. Under each State we have a variety of offices to be filled by persons having a knowledge of particular sciences; we have Judges and Attorneys-General; we have Prosecuting Attorneys, State Geologists, and Surveyors; we have hospitals for the insane and for the treatment of other forms of disease. Why should not the State of Illinois require that persons elected or appointed to these places shall be able to read and write? that her judges and attorneys shall be educated in the law? that her public physicians and superintendents of hospitals shall have a medical education? Yet the amendment proposed by the Senate prohibits the State from establishing any such qualifications, and makes eligibility to office co-extensive with the right to vote. All citizens, of all colors and races, whether they read or write, or speak the language, or hold property, are made eligible to all offices in the State. Can any person give any good reason for this proposition? If it had been submitted as a separate article, the mistake of the Senate would not have been serious; but being united with the suffrage clause, both have to be rejected or approved together.

We do not think that such an amendment can be ratified at the present time. We do not believe that it will secure the requisite number of votes in Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio; we do not think Connecticut or Rhode Island or New Hampshire will ratify it, and it may fail in New York and Pennsylvania. The Pacific States will undoubtedly reject it. The universal suffrage clause cannot carry itself and the office-holding clause also. It cannot persuade the people to give up their right to fix the qualification of their governors, legislatures, their State officers, their assessors, treasurers, tax collectors, mayors, aldermen, and other local officers. That is a power in no wise necessary to be exercised by the National Government; why, then, should a practical, substantial, and necessary measure, like that of equality of suffrage, be put in peril in the vain effort to force the people to accept something else?

The State of New Hampshire excludes Roman Catholics from holding office, just as Delaware and Kentucky exclude negroes; this disqualification, repulsive as it is to all reason and justice, is nevertheless within the power of the State. Rhode Island excludes naturalized citizens not property-holders from voting, and also from holding office. These States will certainly vote against an amendment which takes from them the right to fix the qualifications of their local offices, though both would probably vote for the amendment prohibiting any disqualification from voting for such causes. The House of Representatives will very surely reject this amendment of the Senate, and we hope that the result of a conference will be the submission of an amendment confined to the simple proposition:—That at all elections in the United States the right of voting shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States because of his color, race, former condition as a slave, or for any other cause not equally applicable to all other citizens. That simple proposition will meet the views of the whole people, will be promptly ratified, and the country will be relieved from any further controversy on the subject.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [826m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 15

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

FINANCIAL.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

PHILADA. AND READING RR.

6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 23

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

LAMPS,

BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME. GAME.

Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at

MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS', CIGAR BOX MAKERS', SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2200 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 14

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Inspection of flour and meal for the week ending February 12:—Barrels of superfine, 8830; do. fine, 12; do. rye, 99; do. condemned, 130—total, 9072.

—The following are the receipts of hay and straw for the week ending February 13:—Loads of hay, 524; loads of straw, 56. Prices—Prime timothy, per 100 lbs., $1·25@1·30; mixed, $1·10@1·15; interior, $1@1·05; straw, $1·25@1·30.

—The record in the case of Twychell, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, has been completed, with a view to its presentation to the Supreme Court, where the exceptions to the rulings of the Judges in the Oyer and Terminer will be argued.

—Mark McKlwee, while engaged on Saturday in coupling coal cars on the Media Railroad, at Thirty-second and Chesnut streets, was caught between the bumpers and killed almost instantly. His body was taken to No. 2123 Filbert street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, two men entered the residence of Mrs. J. Betts, No. 1039 Walnut street, and proceeded to her bedroom. One of the men lit the gas, while the other held a knife over the lady and threatened to kill her if she made any noise. The other man then searched the premises; while so doing their movements were discovered by two domestics, who gave the alarm. The men then fled, dropping much of their booty, but carrying away a valuable lot of jewelry. They broke several pieces of furniture in the presence of the lady before leaving her bedchamber.

—James B. Doyle died suddenly at his residence, No. 409 Locust street, yesterday morning. About an hour previous to his death he was found by three citizens at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on the sidewalk. He was unable to walk without assistance, and requested them to assist him to his home. With their help he managed to walk to Fifth and Chesnut streets, where his strength failed him and he dropped to the pavement. A policeman assisted the citizens to carry Mr. Doyle to his residence. Soon after his arrival there he began to sink, and in less than an hour from that time expired. He had been drinking to excess during Saturday, and a short time before he was found he had come out of a restaurant at Sixth and Chesnut streets, and it is thought, from a bruise on his head, that he fell and struck on the pavement, which caused concussion of the brain, and this, coupled with the effects of the liquor, caused his death. He was in his 35th year and was married. He was a graduate of the High School, and an attorney-at-law, and several years ago held the position of Assistant City Solicitor. The Coroner will to-day hold an inquest over the body.

—About midnight on Saturday last, Officer Solomon Start, of the Fourth district, heard cries of murder from the boarding house No. 103 Vine street. He hastened to the house, and was admitted by a lady, who said she did not know what was the matter. He then met a lady running down stairs, who, after telling him that a man was hidden in the bath-room, fainted with terror. Making a search of the premises, he discovered a man concealed in the yard, who, upon being questioned, said that he came there to obtain lodgings. Upon searching him there were found an open dirk knife in his pocket, a bunch of skeleton keys, a candle, two boxes of matches, two quart bottles full of milk, a large quantity of bread and butter and meat, a valuable watch and chain, and other jewelry. He at first gave his name as Shirk, but a deposit book of the Philadelphia Saving Fund being also found upon him, bearing the name of Dr. J. A. Dilman, who was credited with a deposit in cash of $300, he said that was his real name, and that the only thing he feared was that the occurrence would injure his business. He claimed to have come from Lancaster, but refused to tell where he resided. He was taken before Alderman Kerr yesterday morning, who committed him in default of $1500 bail.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135.

—Deaths in the city last week, 274.

—Cottrel & Dickey, of Cleveland, failed on Saturday for $200,000.

—A heavy rain storm prevailed at Savannah, Ga., last evening.

—The "bulls" and "bears" of the New York Gold Room are having a fierce conflict.

—Roll of Honor No. 19 has just been published by the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

—A fire in Norwich, Conn., has destroyed Apollo Hall and other buildings. Loss, $200,000.

—The gas-fixture factory of Putnam & Co., at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

—A motion is pending in the Kentucky Legislature looking to the abolishment of all discrimination between witnesses on account of race or color.

—The sales of gold and silver coin on account of the United States, from January, 1853, to January 9, 1869, amount to $238,500,000.

—Frank Bigelow, of Springfield, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was crushed between the cars last Saturday and was instantly killed.

—Thomas E. Lonard, formerly Treasurer of Shelby county, Tenn., has been arrested in New York, charged with obtaining $15,000 on forged vouchers.

—Three mail robbers, who have been committing depredations upon the mail route between St. Louis and Cairo, were captured at Odin, Ill., on Friday night.

—At Shippensburg, Saturday night, the store of Isaac Landis was entered and robbed of a small amount of jewelry, the burglars being unable to break open the safe.

—A three year old child of Samuel Whitney, of Auburn, Me., was terribly burned on Friday by the ignition of some matches which the child had in his pocket when put to bed.

—Reports are circulating in Charleston that vessels containing large numbers of Cubans and other parties have sailed from various ports along the Florida and Georgia coasts.

—One of the persons poisoned in Brooklyn by the accidental use of arsenic for saleratus, died on Saturday, while several other members of the family are in a critical condition.

—A telegram from Helena says that gentlemen from the Yellow Stone report that two large war parties of Blackfeet and Crow Indians had a fight near Big Timber, on the Yellow Stone, and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The political news is meagre. The amnesty petition, which will be presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, contains over 100 000 signatures.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Constituent Cortes organized yesterday by electing Rivero as President.

The Provisional Government continues its efforts to baffle the schemes of the reactionists.

Many Carlists have been arrested in this city, and others have been arrested while trying to cross the frontier from France, with the object of inciting insurrection.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Nice mentions the death in that city of Fuad Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and representative of Turkey in the Conference recently in session here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 4·30 this morning. A shock was also felt at San Jose on Feb. 10. The tidal gauge located at Fort Hornet indicates earthquake disturbances at some point at present unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Late Acapulco advices state that Governor Alvarez has been ordered to the City of Mexico, and General Arce placed at the head of the Government of the State of Guerrero during his absence. Money had been raised to pay the arrears due to the troops. Robbers again infested the roads between Acapulco and the City of Mexico, and required a strong body of troops to disperse them.

Governor Diaz, of the State of Oaxaca, has quarreled with his brother, Porfirio Diaz. The ill feeling was caused by the Governor's ordering Porfirio to be searched by the soldiers for poison. Numerous horrible outrages had been committed throughout the country, and the perpetrators still go unpunished. In the district of Seacmazanan, some farmers had organized, their object being to level the community by dividing the property of the rich among the poor. It is considered that the Government will have more trouble from this dangerous doctrine than from highway robbers.

The Legislature of San Luis has authorized the political chief of each community to form an armed guard for the purpose of defending their lives and property. The French Consul, General M. Charles Cossattee, died to day of smallpox.

Sanford P. Conover Pardoned.

President Johnson on Thursday last issued a pardon to Sanford P. Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany, N. Y., County Penitentiary. The pardon states:—"It is represented by Hon. A. G. Riddle, counsel for Government in the trial of John H. Surratt, and Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, that without solicitation and in the interest of truth and justice, Conover gave valuable information to Government, which was used to assist the prosecution, and that he is entitled to the favor of the Executive upon the principle that requires from Government recognition of such service, and that he has already served two years of his sentence." Mr. Conover, who has been pleading for pardon for some time, left immediately for Albany, with an order on General Pillsbury, Warden of Albany Penitentiary, for the release of her husband.

A Singular Revelation.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have had occasion, for some days, to take testimony upon the question of the loyalty, during the war, of Corcoran the banker. Saturday a discharged Union soldier testified that he, while in the employ of Mr. Stoeckl, in July, 1861, was waiting at a dinner party, at which were present Mr. Corcoran and Senator Bayard. The latter remarked he would give ten thousand dollars to any man who would put Mr. Lincoln under the ground. Mr. Corcoran said he would give one hundred thousand dollars himself to see it done. The witness underwent a rigorous cross examination by Senator Vickers, but told a plain and plausible story. The committee then called Mr. Stoeckl's steward, who has been in the employ of the Russian embassy here for about forty years, and he was asked what he had heard of or known about the alleged conversation. He at once refused to answer, and put in the plea that, as an attache of the Russian Legation, he could not be put upon the stand to testify upon any matter transpiring in that Logation. This Mr. Sumner denied, and claimed that he could not refuse to answer upon any question covering the criminality of any one, and he must answer or stand committed for contempt. He was given until Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M. to make up his mind what he will do.

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that he must answer, and as this is the first time such a case has been tested in this country, it has given rise to considerable discussion among Senators. It will be recollected that Mr. Herbert, a California Congressman, once shot and killed an Irish waiter, at Willard's, and escaped conviction, because the only white witness present was the Dutch Minister, who refused to go upon the stand and testify, pleading his "privilege."—*Inquirer's Washington Correspondence.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 35 | MOON SETS....9 54
SUN SETS....5 25 | HIGH WATER....5 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 29
Belgian	London	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
China	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Feb. 18
U. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 20
U. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Matanzas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 49 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Aberdeen, Treat, 15 days from Cardenas, with sugar to W. Bussy.
Schr Martha Leppert, 14 days from New Orleans, with cotton, etc., to Henry Sloan & Sons. Had fine weather the whole passage. No date, 60 miles W. by S. of Capes of Virginia, saw a barque rigged man-of-war, under canvas; showed us no flag or signal. At the Breakwater, saw a three-masted schooner, bound up, in the bay, passed schr Lizzie Watson, from Georgetown, S. C.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winamore, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Pia t, from Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, 6 days from Savannah, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Herald, Creighton, 19 days from Orange Bay, with sugar and logwood to Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro. Experienced very heavy weather, sprung a leak, and lost about 40 tons of logwood off deck. Jan. 29, 3 P. M., lat. 24 45 N., long 79 40 W., fell in with brig Goldfish, of St. John, N. B., Hatfield, master, from New York for Cardenas, in ballast, dismasted on her beam ends, and in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Goldfish rated A1½, and was owned by Messrs. McLoughlin & Co., of St. John, N. B.
Brig C. V. Williams Thompson, 12 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Alice, Simpson, 14 days from Havana, with sugar etc., to John F. Ohl.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, 6 days from Savannah, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Herald, Creighton, 19 days from Orange Bay, with sugar and logwood to Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr R. H. Furber, Cobb, 7 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 12—6 P. M.—Schr A. F. Brooks, from Provincetown, besides two brigs and several schooners, names not known, went up the bay to day.
Wind SE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia sailed from Savannah 13th inst.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, sailed from Messina 21st ult., for New York.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, hence, at Barbados 26th ult., and remained 1st inst., discharging.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, hence, at New Orleans 8th inst.
Brig Mary Grace, Morrison, for Delaware Breakwater remained at St. Johns, P. R., 25 h ult., loading.
Brig Lizzie Trono, Newell, hence, sailed from Trinidad 16th ult., for Cienfuegos.
Brig Hunter, Lamb, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Thomas 27th ult.
Brig Isola Bowdoin, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Roswell, for Delaware Breakwater, was loading at St. Johns, P. R., 24th ult.
Schr F. R. Cotton, Robinson hence, at Barbados 16th ult., and sailed 26th for Cienfuegos.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The bell at Jordan's Point Lighthouse, James river, having become cracked, vessels passing that light station in foggy weather will be warned of its proximity by the striking of a gong which has been temporarily substituted until a new bell can be provided. Due notice will be given of the placing in position of a new bell.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent, and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Box 4304.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
No. 316 Chesnut St. No. 316 Chesnut St.
Between Third and Fourth.
MAGEE'S Headquarters. MAGEE'S Headquarters. MAGEE'S Headquarters.
For Valentines, For Valentines, For Valentines,
Are at No. 316 Chesnut street. Are at No. 316 Chesnut street. Are at No. 316 Chesnut street.
Retail Price List. Retail Price List.
Valentines, 1 cent each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 5 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 10 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 15 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 20 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 25 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 30 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 35 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 40 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 45 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines, 50 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines, 75 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines, One Dollar each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Two Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Three Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Five Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Ten Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Twenty Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
And up to One Hundred Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
At R. MAGEE'S Valentine Manufactory, No. 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE ARABS ARE COMING.
2 13 6t

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHELL, ESQ., AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, At 8 P. M.
For the Benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.
Subject—"Who are the Celts?"
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs. Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bro., No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo, corner Sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No. 108 South Fifth street.
Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 2 10 6t

LECTURE BY REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., MONDAY, February 15, at 7½ P. M., being the first of a course of six MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth street, for the benefit of the church. Tickets 50c.; for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door each evening. 2 13 2t*

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.
2 9 5t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 south THIRD street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27 mwf2

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. s 3 mwf 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trust Estate of LETITIA C. BACKUS, formerly LETITIA C. COOPER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARRIOTT SMITH and JAMES BAYARD, Trustees and Executors of the 29th of May, 1840, between LETITIA C. COOPER (in contemplation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C. BACKUS) and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W. SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 23 A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
2 5 mw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, February 15, A. D. 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MORRIS EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee.
2 15 m3* No. 710 SANSOM Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.
MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—
From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Renton.
From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.
It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—
1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).
2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.
3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).
A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.
The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.
Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.
In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.
Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.
As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.
Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.
Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to south ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 15, Seventh Night of the world renowned Comedians, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. The pathetic Irish Drama, entitled IRELAND AS IT WAS. Regret Pat with Songs.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS After which the beautiful comedy of THE ROUGH DIAMOND. Margery.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS To conclude with the roaring comedietta of THE HAPPY MAN Redy Murphy.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30. SECOND WEEK AND FULL HOUSES. MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, Edmund Yates' new Comedy, TAME OATS, Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY.....Mrs. JOHN DREW Aided by the Full Company. Concluding with Craig's Perversion of BARBE BLEUE. In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES, and MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY EVERY EVENING IN THE GREAT SUCCESS, OFFENBACH'S CHING-CHOW-HI. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON. Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 15 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights. The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

CONCERT HALL—LECTURE. HON. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1869. Subject—"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 15 5t Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

A Fight with the Thieves.

THE remarks of General Grant to the committee by whom he was officially apprised of his election as President of the United States will excite universal interest. The people will regard with no little satisfaction the neat device by which the soldier has flanked the politicians in relation to the Cabinet, and relieved himself, as well as the "gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have," from the annoying pressure which interested parties are in the habit of applying on such occasions.

A President is usually deluged with an overflowing supply of advice, but it is as difficult, ordinarily, for him to obtain sincere and honest counsel, prompted solely by a desire to promote the public interest, as it is to close his ears against the deafening clang of importunate suitors for office. Grant has done more than any of his predecessors to avoid the latter, and yet, in view of his frequent interminglings with the people, his visits from city to city, and his repeated consultations with the prominent members of the Republican party at Washington and elsewhere, he is unusually well prepared to select a good Cabinet.

But one of the most noticeable and significant features of the address is its reference to "the necessities for an honest and faithful discharge of the revenue laws" and "the principles of economy, retrenchment, and honesty which were desired by the people of the country." We have here, in brief, the main planks of the platform of the President elect. With military precision and military fidelity, he is about to address himself to the task which public men are so prone to forget—an honest discharge of his plain duties. Andrew Johnson, in his zeal to enforce a suicidal policy, forgot his oath to execute the laws, and he prostituted the highest of political powers to the basest partisan purposes. He removed and appointed officers, not with reference to their usefulness to the public service, but with an eye single to their real or assumed opinions on reconstruction. Integrity and efficiency were branded with removal if they were not supplemented by approval of drunken White House speeches, and bald knavery in office needed no better protection than a denunciation of Congress or a hypocritical hurrah over the most absurd sentiments uttered by Andy when he was swinging round the circle.

General Grant gives a very distinct intimation that the public offices, under his administration, are to be rendered useful agencies in promoting great public ends, rather than mere ornamental and profitable perquisites of corrupt politicians. He announces that men who fail to discharge their duties will be promptly dismissed, no matter whether they are "his own appointments" or "those of his predecessor." Once more the old Jeffersonian standard, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" is to be established, and men who fall below it will no longer be able to atone for moral or mental deficiencies by mere partisan zeal. We have no fears of General Grant's fidelity to the Republican party, and we have no doubt of his earnest desire to promote the interests of that organization, and to reward its faithful and zealous members. But he has been too thoroughly disgusted with the shameful results of Johnson's course to knowingly keep a rogue in office because he pretends to be a Republican, or to fail to insist upon a due regard for the public interests as the first consideration in all important appointments.

It is clear that General Grant has made up his mind to fight the thieves as earnestly and steadily as he fought the Rebels during the war. A few days ago he quietly remarked to a friend that while he knew the Government was shamefully defrauded in the collection of revenues, he had made up his mind that they could be honestly collected; and he added that having formed this opinion, he was resolved that "they *should* be collected," and that if one set of men failed to act honestly others of undoubted reliability would be selected.

During the war, when a remark was made to the wife of the President elect in regard to his alleged determination to capture an important Rebel stronghold, she replied that, "If he says he will take that place he will be very apt to do it, for Mr. Grant is a very stubborn man." Events proved that she was right; and now that a fight against the thieves, the plausible, sleek, well-fed corruptionists, who are clad in purple and fine linen, and roll in wealth filched from the American people, is about to be commenced, we think that victory will again perch upon the banner of the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox; and he will, at all events, have in this conflict the hearty sympathies of the honest men of all parties.

Bedford Street and Vicinity.

EVERY Philadelphian knows of Bedford street by reputation, but the number of those who have any actual acquaintance with the horrors of the locality is very small. A hasty glance and a rapid retreat are usually sufficient for most respectable persons, and very few have either the courage or disposition to investigate the filth and misery of this abode of crime and degradation. The attention of the public and the authorities has been called to the condition of Bedford street and its vicinity time and again by the press, but hitherto there has been scarcely anything done towards abating the nuisance and assisting the wretches who inhabit these vile dens to better their condition. A few Christian men and women have made this plague-spot a field for missionary labor, but they have received such small encouragement from the community at large that their work and influence scarcely accomplish any appreciable results. Bedford, Baker, and Spafford streets, and their intersecting alleys and courts, are in the immediate neighborhood of one of the wealthiest portions of the city; and it is scarcely five minutes' walk from the elegant house sof Walnut, Spruce, and Pine streets to the hovels where crime and disease are engendered, to be spread over the city in every direction. Again and again have the public been warned that some terrible epidemic would spring from the filth of Bedford street to devastate this city, but the warnings have scarcely been regarded, and it is doubtful whether any thorough remedies will be applied until the cholera or yollow fever have commenced their work of destruction.

On Saturday the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, accompanied by High Constable Clark, visited Bedford and Spafford streets for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the tenement-houses, and to determine what action was necessary to bring about a reform. Even at this season of the year the foul odors were found to be almost unbearable, and serious apprehensions were excited as to the effects of the hot weather in producing disease. The committee discovered as many as six and eight persons, white and black, male and female, huddled together in little rooms but a few feet square, where they cooked, washed, ate, and slept like so many swine in sties. Many of the houses in Bedford street are simply frame shanties, almost tumbling to the ground, but inhabited from garret to cellar by human beings, some of whom, indeed, from the effects of filth and vile whisky, seemed to have lost all semblance of humanity and to have become assimilated to the beasts. Ten, five, and even two cents per night are charged for lodging in these dens, and it is a significant fact that wealthy, and apparently respectable, owners of Bedford street property have hitherto thrown most obstacles in the way of reforming the wretches of this place; and the reason for this is that the rents, collected by agents, are higher in proportion than in any other section of the city.

The committee of the Board of Health were unanimous in the opinion that some strenuous measures should be adopted in the way of reform, but as the law now stands they are almost powerless to do anything towards abating the nuisance. In fact, no permanent reform can be effected until the whole place is cleared out, the tenement-houses torn down, and a house of correction provided for the vagabonds who infest it.

The committee of the Board of Health were accompanied in their tour of observation by Rev. John H. Long, the indefatigable Bedford street missionary. Mr. Long has labored faithfully to do something for the reformation of Bedford street, and he has succeeded in rescuing a number of children from lives of misery and crime, by inducing them to attend the mission schools, and finding them homes in respectable families, where they will be removed from degrading associates. Mr. Long, however, has not received that liberal support from the Christian people of Philadelphia that the importance of his work entitles him to. Immense sums of money are collected in this city every year for the benefit of the heathen in Africa and China, while here at our very doors are heathen viler than the vilest, upon whom scarcely a passing thought is bestowed. It is a question worthy of consideration, whther the Bedford and Spafford street souls are not as worthy of salvation as those of heathen in other portions of the world.

The Velocipedes on Broad Street.

THE Nicolson pavement seems likely to prove a nuisance instead of a blessing to the people on Broad street, and strenuous measures ought to be adopted by our civic authorities to prevent our great thoroughfare from being given up to the use of reckless young men who seem to look upon it as a public race-course, provided for their especial benefit. Time and again have pedestrians been put in peril of life and limb by horses driven at full speed, and it is only occasionally that the police can be aroused into a fit of activity so as to enforce the law against fast driving. A new feature has now appeared on the Broad street race-course, and yesterday some half dozen velocipedists were engaged in exercising their skill, much to the annoyance of the residents and the peaceable pedestrians. The velocipede in its present shape is something new, and, like other novelties, it is all the rage with certain classes. Whether it will ever become permanently popular or not is doubtful; but whether it does or not, such exhibitions as those on Broad street yesterday afternoon should be put a stop to. Sunday to many of the residents of Broad street is a day of dread: hitherto they have considered themselves in peril of life and limb from fast horses, and now they are afflicted with velocipedes. We hope that Mayor Fox will take this matter under consideration, and on future Sunday afternoons have a sufficient police force stationed on Broad street to restrain the enthusiasm of the velocipedists as well as the drivers of fast nags. It is a shame that one of the noblest streets in the world should every Sunday be made a nuisance to promenaders, and the evils complained of ought to be remedied without further delay.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn, says the London *Athenæum*, from the annual report published by the Metropolitan Board of Works, that all the works of the main drainage scheme have been complete and in operation for the past three years, with the exception of some portions of the northern low level sewer and the Abbey Mills pumping-station. The area comprehended in the system of drainage is 117 square miles. The effect upon the Thames is so salutary that during the long drought of last summer no offensiveness arose from the river, and fish multiply more and more. That the sewage can be profitably applied to the fertilization of land has been demonstrated by excellent crops of grass and wheat in the lowlands of Essex. It is now settled that the embankment between the Temple and Blackfriars shall be solid, and not an open viaduct, as was long talked of. The new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House is to be 3450 feet long and 70 feet wide. According to their own showing, the Board are always on the watch to secure open spaces for health and recreation; and they tell us that Finsbury Park and Southwark Park will both be opened to the public in the coming summer. The desirable reform in the re-naming and re-numbering of streets is steadily carried on; the number of fire-engine stations has been increased from 19 to 47, and of firemen and officers from 139 to 314; and on and after the 1st of January, 1870, the price of gas is to be 3s. 6d. the thousand feet.

THE SUGAR TRADE of the United States for the year 1868 is thus summed up, in tons of 2240 lbs. each:—

	Tons
Received at New York	259,073
Received at Boston	62,237
Received at Philadelphia	66,121
Received at Baltimore	53,458
Received at New Orleans	19,706
Received at other ports	10,380
Total receipts	470,975
Stock January 1, 1868	25,746
Exports and inland shipments	8,246
Stock January 1, 1869	41,012
Consumption of foreign in 1868	446,533
Consumption of foreign in 1867	378,068
Crops of Louisiana, Texas, etc	33,000
Total consumption cane sugar	469,533
Total, 1867	400,068
Total, 1866	391,678
Total, 1865	350,809
Total, 1864	220,680
Total, 1863	284,308
Total, 1862	423,411
Total, 1861	363,819
Total, 1860	415,281

The consumption of the various descriptions throughout the country is stated as follows:—

	Tons.
Cane sugar consumed on the United States on the Atlantic	469,533
In the States and Territories on the Pacific	18,500
Of sugar made from molasses	32,000
Of maple sugar	23,000
Total	543,033
Against a total consumption of all kinds in 1867 of	467,268
Increase	75,765

Or about 16¼ per cent.

The production of sugar throughout the world, including the beet sugar of Europe, and the palm and date sugar of the Indies, for the year 1867, is estimated at 2,299,600 tons, of which Cuba produced nearly one-third; and the consumption for the same year 2,007,700 tons; of this Great Britain and her colonies consumed about 680,700 tons, and the United States 467,300 tons—the two nationalities consuming nearly one-half the world's supply.

THE YEAR 1869 is the fatal year to the dynasty of Napoleon III, if we are to place any reliance upon a fanciful array of dates which has long been before the public, but of no special interest until the present time. The figures, presenting a strange coincidence, run as follows:—

Louis Philippe ascended the throne.....1830
Was born.....1773
Queen was born.....1782
They were married.....1809

1830	1809	1830
1	1	1
7	7	8
7	8	9
3	2	9
1848	1848	1848

The year of banishment.
Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor.....1852
Was born.....1808
Queen was born.....1826
Married.....1853

1852	1852	1852
1	1	1
8	8	8
6	2	5
8	6	3
1869	1869	1869

To be dethroned.

CIVIL EXPENSES.

Various Items of Appropriation.

The Congressional Committee on Appropriations have agreed to report the bill for "sundry civil expenses" as reduced by them from the estimates, as follows:—

For expenses of carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issuing of Treasury notes	$1,361,528
Detecting and bringing to trial and punishment counterfeiters, etc	100,000
Prosecuting and collecting claims	15,000
Deficiency in fund for relief of sick and disabled seamen	100,000
Building four new revenue cutters	300,000
Closing up Freedmen's Bureau	255,200
Survey of Atlantic and Gulf coasts	312,000
" Northern lakes	75,000
Lighthouse establishment	2,119,607
Revenue cutter service	537,200
Construction branch, Treasury Department	278,500
Rent of office for Surveyor-General	25,700
Public works under the supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension	105,650
Smithsonian Institute	4,000
Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia	316,570
Collection of revenue from sales of public lands	307,800
Surveying the public lands	390,270
Public buildings and grounds	153,500
For the government insane	98,500
Purchase of lands	23,000
Columbia Hospital for women and Lying-in Asylum	37,000
Congressional burying ground	5,000
National cemeteries	600,000
League Island	2,000
Miscellaneous	3,500
Total	$7,516,615

The appropriations for the purposes named in this bill for last year amounted in the aggregate to $8,992,057, a difference in excess of this year over last of $524,558.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening as "Ragged Pat" and "Judy O'Trot" in the drama of *Ireland As It Was*. The comedies of *The Rough Diamond* and *The Happy Man* will also be given.

AT THE ARCH Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* will be withdrawn after the present week. Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be given every evening.

On Monday next *A Victim of Circumstances* and John Brougham's burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be produced.

Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will shortly be brought out in handsome style.

AT THE CHESNUT Offenbach's *Ching-Chow-Hi* will be given this evening by the Galton troupe. On Friday evening Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit, and will appear in *La Somnambula*.

AT THE AMERICAN the Risley Japanese troupe, including the boy "All Right" will appear this evening and during the week.

MESSRS. SENTZ AND HASSLER present to our public for the first time, on Saturday afternoon, the wonderful children-artists, Johanna and Willie Hess, who are represented to already possess a mature talent. Their performances on piano and violin have created quite a sensation in New York.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY will give the second subscription concert of the season at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday evening next.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his third and last humorous lecture at Concert Hall on next Thursday evening. Subject—"The Spratts at Saratoga."

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening. Subject—"Who are the Celts?" The lecture will be for the benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.—Baron Munchausen tells a story of a post-boy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amusement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to injurious influences during the winter, sometimes gives no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of spring develops their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of winter imprudences and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

STANDARD WINE BITTERS.—Spear's Wine, combined with the most tonic herbs and roots. This is the Bitters for the weak and debilitated. Sold by druggists.

WE RECOMMEND OUR CLOTHING,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
1st. *For Its Good Quality.*
1st. *For Its Good Quality.*
1st. *For Its Good Quality.*
2d. *For Its Good Make.*
2d. *For Its Good Make.*
2d. *For Its Good Make.*
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness.*
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness.*
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness.*
SPECIAL CARD.—*The close of a season is a good time to buy Overcoats and Suits of every description, at prices that are considerably less than are likely to be soon again.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GLUMM—PETERSON.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. C. W. Duane, Mr. HENRY GLUMM, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY R. PETERSON, of Charleston, S. C.

SMITH—SOOY.—On January 30, 1869, by the Rev. W. R Robinson, Mr. JACOB R. SMITH, of Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE C. SOOY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—On the 13th instant, JAMES P. ALBERTSON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the James Page Library Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 226 Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 14th instant, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of Samuel T. Altemus.

HARMAR.—On the morning of the 14th instant, CHARLES HARMAR, in the 42d year of his age.

MORSLANDER.—On the evening of the 14th instant, WILLIAM MORSLANDER, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SMITH.—At Dudley, on the evening of the 13th instant, HELEN M., wife of William M. Smith, and eldest daughter of Marmaduke Moore.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, February 15, CARRIE, daughter of Harriet L. and the late Newcomb B. Thompson, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her mother's residence, Clapier street, Germantown. Carriages leave No. 805 Arch street, at 10 o'clock.

TINGLEY.—On the 13th instant, CLEM TINGLEY, President of the Reliance Insurance Company, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, in the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, at 10½ o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's office, 10 to 2 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 19 Manager of City Agency

THE PARSON'S WEDDING FEE.

Some folks love jokes,
And that is the kind
Of a pair of folks
Just now in our mind.

A most delightfully happy pair;
She was a blonde, with golden hair,
And whether *his* hair was black or red,
Brown or yellow, enough is said
When we state that, with becoming pride,
He brought her along, to make her his bride.
They rang the bell of the parson's door,
And waited for half an hour or more,
Till the parson came in, and enjoyed the fun
of making the two folks into one.
And when he'd married them, (don't you see?)
They took their leave without paying their fee.
And the parson sadly began to grieve
At the profitless style of their taking leave.
But, while he's thinking, solemn as death,
Here runs a boy, all out of breath;
A boy with a bundle, stout and large.
"Parson," says he, "that's your's—no charge—
"That's the wedding fee, from those happy folks;
"They're fond of fun and practical jokes."

The parson opens the bundle; and lo!
An elegant suit, from top to toe!
Overcoat, coat, and pants, and all
From ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

The most acceptable wedding fee that can be given, is a IS A SUIT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES!

The most desirable thing that any gentleman, married, single, or contemplating matrimony, can possess, IS A SUIT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES!

Join the crowd, gentlemen, and push on, for the balance of the rapidly-going winter stock. Outrageously Cheap Prices!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
GREAT BROWN HALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

THE SEMI ANNUAL MEETING OF the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will be held on MONDAY EVENING, February 15, 1869, at the High School building.
E. H. D. FRALEY,
Chairman Board of Managers
B. FRANK ABBETT, Clerk.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ADDRESS before the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will be delivered by EDWARD R. WORRELL, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, February 16, 1869, at the Central High School building.
Introductory Address by WILLIAM McMICHEL, Esq.
Tickets can be procured of JOHN J. WEAVER, No. 37 N. SEVENTH Street, or any of the Managers.
E. H. D. FRALEY,
Chairman Board of Managers.
F. FRANK ABBETT, Clerk. 1t

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE
BY DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.
SUBJECT—THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats.
Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 15 tf

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUTLEY LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY will be held WEDNESDAY, February 24, 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 516 CALLOWHILL Street to take measures for closing up the affairs of the same. 2 15 2t*

INSURANCE.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 15, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4pt SECRETARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPECIAL SALE
OF
Books, Stationery, Chromos, and Frames
A Rare Opportunity.

The subscriber, contemplating making ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to his Store, has determined to offer, for a SHORT TIME, at a great reduction,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK
Standard, Illustrated, and Miscellaneous Books, in Plain and Extra Bindings,
From 25 to 40 Per Cent. Discount from Regular Rates.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND LONDON EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
From 33 to 40 Per Cent. Discount.
Fine French, English, and American STATIONERY, PAPER, AND ENVELOPES.
A splendid assortment of the finest AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS.
Picture Frames in Walnut and Gold, From 33 to 50 Per Cent. Discount.
All the New Popular Literature of the Day at 25 Per Cent. Discount.

The best opportunity ever offered to supply yourself with anything in our line.

CALL AT ONCE.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
2 12 3t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

"OUR OLD FOLKS" MAGAZINE.
First number out for MARCH,
For sale at all the News Agencies. 2 13 3t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 20 South THIRTEENTH Street. 1 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in PLAIDS, PLAIN, and BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILK POPLINETTES — NEW STYLES.
STRIPED POPLINETTES.
PLAID POPLINETTES.
PLAIN POPLINETTES.
PLAIN POPLINETTES, 30 INCHES WIDE, IN
STEEL GREYS.
SILVER GREYS.
LIGHT TANS.
VIOLET AND BROWN,
At $2, WORTH $2·50.
A large and complete assortment of
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, with lustre, $1·12½ to $2·50.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $2 to $9.
A complete assortment of NEW SHADES.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, $1·50 to $6.
FANCY DRESS SILKS, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $2.

Bargains in Winter Dress Goods.

H. STEEL & SON.
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING LINEN GOODS
AT
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
LINENS FOR LADIES' USE,
NEW LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SAMPLE CARDS OF
NEW STYLES
LINEN CAMBRIC
DRESSES.
An immense stock of LINEN GOODS of every description Retailing
At Importers' Prices.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

OPENED THIS WEEK—NEW!
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

BLACK SILKS—Assortment now complete.
BLACK ALPACAS—From 37½ to $1·25.
BLACK POPLINS—From 37½ to $1·75.
SPRING PRINTS—Light and medium.
FANCY SHIRTING PRINTS—16 to 50 cents.
WHITE GOODS—Best display we ever made.
NAPKINS—Bargains, $1 50, $2 00, $2 25, etc.
LINEN DIAPERS—$1·75 regularly up.
FLANNELS—Attractive in kind and price.
SHIRT FRONTS—Best made 33, 40, 50, 60, and 70c.
LINEN DRILLS—Especially for Boys.
LINEN DUCK—Large stock fresh styles.
SPRING CASSIMERES—For 75, 87, $1·00, etc.
BLACK CLOTHS—Stock complete.
BLACK DOESKINS—Finest qualities.
BOYS' CLOTHING—For early Spring. 1 13tfrm
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS—Always all shapes.
SKIRTINGS—Black, White, and Grey-striped.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 6f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 8tf

LOST.

LOST ON 10TH INST.—A CARRIER'S BOOK on this paper. The finder will please return the same, as it is only good to the owner. 2 15 2t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHESNUT STREET FIRE.

The Testimony of the Young Men who Escaped from Caldwell's Store.

This morning Coroner Daniels continued the investigation into the origin of the great fire at Howell Brothers' and Caldwell's stores, at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

C. Gedney King sworn—I was one of the young men who escaped from the burning building; I entered the building at quarter before 11 o'clock; I mean Caldwell's store the bookkeeper and Mr. Hagan were in the store; two lights were in the store, and one in Mr. Caldwell's office; the bookkeeper left after I came in; until quarter of 12 o'clock I was reading at ok; neither of the three of us were smoking; there had been no cigar smoked in the building since 10'15; before I went to bed Mr. Polk came in; at 11'45 I went to the front of the store and stayed there until five minutes of 11 o'clock, when I went back, turning on the gas except one burner; there was not a spark of fire at that time in the offices; I retired between 12 and 12'15; the first thing that I know of after that was this terrible crash or explosion, which must have awakened at its start, my impression was that of an earthquake, and that the whole building was tumbling in; I was sleeping in one of the rooms the windows of which opened on Sansom street; as I was sitting on my bed I heard Mr. Hardy cry "King! King! the whole store is on fire!" there was a room between my room and the fire which was right over the bronze-room; have no recollection of seeing Mr. Hardy in the room, as the volume of smoke was so dense; we went to the Sansom street window in my room, and that had iron shutters, which were closed; as we attempted to open the shutters I for the first time saw the flames; we then went to the stairs leading to the first floor, but could not get down a half dozen of stairs; the smoke was so very dense that we could make but slow progress; there was no fire in the art gallery, but it was very full of smoke; I am convinced that there was an explosion, as I have a distinct recollection of the terrible crash tha not only awoke, out of the minor ones which occurred after I was on my feet; after leaving my room we made very slow progress; and we moved as though we had leaden weights attached to our feet; we made the front windows guided solely by Divine Providence, for I have no recollection whatever of attempting to gain any particular point; we felt, as we went along, as though our flesh was melting from our bones; Mr. Hardy and I twisted our arms around each other's body and in that way moved along; have no recollection of smelling any other article than that of smoke; we made an escape by means of the front windows.

Charles A. Hardy sworn—I reside at No. 208 Fairmount street; I entered Caldwell's store on the night of the fire about 10'30; I walked through the bronze-room and went up stairs; sat down and read about twenty minutes, after which I retired; Mr. Davis came up and remained and talked with me about twenty minutes, when I went to sleep; I remember jumping up suddenly but did not hear any explosion; I heard the falling of glass; I went to Mr. King's room and saw flames coming up the hatchway; I called to King that the store was on fire; when I sprang out of bed I was choking; the smoke was very dense, and I could get no air; we could see nothing for smoke; we tried to open the window on Sansom street but it was so hot that we could not accomplish it; we tried to get down stairs; lost King for a time and went down stairs, and on touching the wall found it very hot; on returning up stairs met King, and we put our arms around each other; we went to the front window; can't say how we got there, but I recollect the window being broken and then felt fresh air on my face; we laid there about a half an hour before assistance came to us.

James Andrews sworn—I reside at No. 219 Chesnut street; I slept behind the first row of cases on the first floor, near the door; I did not look at the regulator when I went to bed, but I was sometime between about eleven o'clock; I was awakened on hearing a noise like something fall, and looked around and saw the fire; I got to the middle of the floor and called up to some one to help me; I picked up my clothes and ran out in front of the case; when I got to the back stairway I found it so hot that I was unable to get to Sansom street, where I was in the bronze room I could see distinctly; I thought the fire originated from the cellar on account of the register which was in the centre of the room being very red; I attended the fires about 6 o'clock, and turned off the draft; we used small coal; the porter attended them through the day; I kept the kindling wood under the back stairway; I went around by it, but had no light; I had not been smoking; I had been in the cellar about half-past 10 o'clock; I put a little coal on the back furnace; I put no kindling wood on the fire that night; I am positive I did not smoke in the basement; I do not think I lighted a match, but may have done so; sometimes carried matches with me; the cellar was clear; I did not sweep around the fire that night; I do not remember any packing being done that day; I did not see any smoking that night by any one about the store; I saw Captain Sangs and James R. Caldwell in the building, but do not remember seeing them smoke; I was not suffocated; the tables in the bronze room were in position, and there was no appearance of anything having fallen in it; do not know whether Mr. Polk slept there that night, saw Mr. Polk have hold of Mr. Hagan; they were both stooping.

Several other witnesses were examined, when the case was again adjourned until Friday morning.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

—James Shearing, Richard Conway, and William Jones, three lads, have been held by Alderman Kerr to answer the offense of stealing newspapers from a wagon at Third and Dock streets, yesterday morning.

—The reports of the police lieutenants were full of individuals who had been arrested yesterday for corner lounging. Some fifty or sixty were overhauled in the various districts and fined in the usual amount.

—Alderman Neill this morning bound John Thomas over in $1000 bail to answer the charge of stealing a dozen buckets from the front of a grocery store on Frankford road.

—John Ayres had a hearing before Alderman Massey yesterday, upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It is alleged that he attempted to cut Philip Bellem with a razor at a house at Thirteenth and Wood streets. He was held in $600 bail for trial.

—Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the police of the Fourth district arrested Jerry McNamee and Andrew Mullen, on Market street, near Decatur. They had been in a liquor store near by, which they had entered through an iron grating. The fire-proof safe was broken open and the drawers relieved of some money. The desks in the office were also forced open. A rope was found on one of the prisoners, with which they had lowered themselves into the cellar of the store. Both were committed.

—Alderman Maule has held one Hugh Robinson for a further hearing on the charge of larceny. It is alleged that he obtained four cows from Jacob Lander, of Lancaster county, in July last, for the purpose of selling, which it is said he did, but never made any return to Jacob of the money he obtained. He was arrested on Saturday.

—Wilson Wells, colored, was arrested last night while trying the doors of stores on South street. Alderman Carpenter sent him below.

—William C. Butler is a carpenter, and some time ago was employed by Samuel Gurley. He was arrested on Saturday on the oath of Mr. Gurley, who charges him with stealing a horse blanket, bridle, etc., from his stable on Warnock street, above Girard avenue. After a hearing before Alderman Hood, Butler was held for a further hearing.

—The same magistrate fined Thomas Glenning yesterday for fast driving on Broad street. He was also bound over to keep the peace.

—Sarah Johnson and Ann Harris, colored, were held for trial by Alderman Tittermary this morning, charged with having robbed Thomas Boyle, of Brooklyn, New York, of $25, at a house at Fifth and Bedford streets.

West Arch Street Church.—An interesting series of lectures and musical entertainments at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church opens to-night, with a lecture on "Sunshine," from the genial and eloquent pastor of the church. Of this lecture the Boston *Post* (good authority) says:—

"The closing lecture of the Bay State series was delivered at Tremont Temple last evening, by Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits of Philadelphia. Dr. Willits delivered a most genial, cheerful, buoyant, and common sense lecture on 'Sunshine,' which, before he concluded, he succeeded in beaming into every head and heart within the sound of his voice. The lecture was filled with apt illustrations and felicitous anecdotes, and the audience was one moment moved to mirth, and another to conviction of the good sense that was so profusely uttered. The lecture was one of the best that has been given in Boston for years, and should be heard everywhere. We venture to assert that it has done more good than any dozen sermons."

The musical portion of the entertainment, under the direction of Mr. O. A. Knipe, will add much to the attractions of the evening. We are glad to see that the West Archers evince a determination to release themselves from debt, and in doing so they desire to give full value for the public's money.

Attempted Robbery.—Last evening a servant in the house of Mr. Wright, at No. 1625 Spruce street, observed two men in the upper part of the house, and immediately gave the alarm. The scamps made for the roof, and escaped. They had entered the building by going through an unoccupied dwelling in the same row.

A False Alarm.—A policeman gave an alarm of fire about 6 o'clock this morning without there being any occasion for it. An investigation proved that the alarm was caused by some smoke issuing from the store of H. Dubring & Co., at Fourth and Commerce streets.

A Horse Drowned.—About 6 o'clock last evening a horse, attached to a light wagon, ran away from Tenth and Thompson streets, and before he could be stopped he got into the Delaware at Shackamaxon street slip and was drowned.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

Continuation of Proceedings in the Contest.

This morning at half-past 9 o'clock the Legislative committee appointed to take testimony in the contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank held a further meeting in Common Council Chamber, Senator Stinson in the chair.

Mrs. Kane sworn—Live No. 1418 North Second street; my husband was in Cuba last October; (counsel for the contestant said that on the list of voters the name of John Kane appears twice.)

Mrs. Thompson sworn—Live No. 341 Master street; my husband, David Thompson, was in Pottsville last October.

Charles Jones sworn—Lived No. 1435 Germantown road last October; voted in the Sixth division, Seventeenth ward; voted the Republican ticket; examined my ticket.

John Savage sworn—Lived No. 1408 Pink street last October; did not vote at the October election.

Mrs. Margaret Leahy sworn—Lived at No. 1410 Cadwalader street (back) last October; my husband's name is William; I have not seen nor heard from him since last July; he deserted me; he was intemperate; I have not inquired for him, either.

Park McArthur voted the Republican ticket last October in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward.

Mrs. Jane Wells sworn—Live at No. 1419 Germantown road; have lived there all my life; no such man as James Yates has lived in the house.

John Maguire sworn—Live No. 1408 Cadwalader street; was twenty-one years of age last May; went to the polls in the Eighth division of the Seventeenth ward for the purpose of voting; was refused, got my uncle to certify to my age; he was knocked down by one of the Mullins, either Arthur or Barney, couldn't tell which; went away and got a policeman; made a third attempt, and, after being sworn as to my age, got my vote in; voted the full Republican ticket.

John Hey sworn—Lived in the Sixth division, Seventeenth ward last October; voted the full Republican ticket.

Charles McCabe testified to the same facts in relation to himself; so also did Charles Thompson, John A. Goodfellow, Charles Denny, and a number of others.

Joseph Hoagland sworn—Lived in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the "full Republican ticket without adulteration."

Henry Rigby sworn—Lived in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the Republican ticket with the exception of Myers and Lyndale.

William H. Jones sworn—Lived at No. 1435 Germantown avenue last election; voted the full Republican ticket in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward; examined my ticket; was challenged, but exhibited my papers.

John Killy sworn—Lived No. 801 Christian street; in the Seventh division of the Third ward, last October; William Kines lives with me; no one named Thomas Haines lived with me last October.

John McCanna sworn—Live No. 919 Christian street; lived there last October; did not vote at the October election; am not a citizen; I have a son called John McCanna; he is twenty-two years of age; don't know whether he voted; he will be in this country five years next May.

The examination of the witnesses was conducted very rapidly this morning—so fast, in fact, that frequent intervals occurred when there were none present. This entailed considerable loss of time, the committee being compelled to wait until others arrived. Between forty and fifty in all were examined. The testimony showed that there had been fraudulent votes polled in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, and in the Seventh division of the Third ward.

Pending one of the suspensions of proceedings, owing to the absence of witnesses, which occurred shortly after 1 o'clock, Mr. Simpson, counsel for the contestant, sent for the Mayor and Recorder of the city, for the purpose of having them produce the election-boxes of the First precinct of the Eighth ward and the Sixth precinct of the Fourth ward. By the production of these boxes the contestant proposed to show that during the last hour of voting on the October election day, in the First precinct of the Eighth ward there were but 21 tallies for Greenbank, while the returns showed 26 votes; and in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward the returns showed one more vote for Judge than there were voters. The vote returned for Thayer was 55, while all the other Republican candidates of the city and county polled votes ranging in number from 61 to 65.

As we go to press Recorder Givin has just entered with the boxes called for, but has not yielded them to the custody of the committee for the purpose of counting the ballots in them, on account of an objection to their being opened, which has been interposed by the respondent's counsel. This objection is now being argued.

House Entered.—We have lately been called upon to record the entering of various dwellings in sundry parts of the city. In some of these cases the perpetrators have been caught, but in far too many instances the offenders have gone unwhipped of justice. A dwelling was entered on Saturday evening, however, in which all parties concerned were fairly caught on the premises. Rev. G. A. Peltz, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, residing at No. 217 N. Twentieth street, having been invited out to take supper with a friend, returned home at half past 8 o'clock, and found his house full of uninvited guests from top to bottom. It appeared that Saturday being the occasion of the birthday of his consort, a number of friends had agreed to proceed to his residence, burdened with gifts of congratulation. When the reverend gentleman returned home, he found not only every room full of smiling friends, but the dining-room table was occupied by presents of silver, glass, and china ware, household and other linen, and the kitchen encumbered with barrels of flour, hams, eggs, etc. This was truly an agreeable way of finding a dwelling entered.

Lettering the Public Lamps.—An appropriation has been made for the purpose of placing the names on the street lamps. This has long been required, and, when done, should be in such a manner as to afford a perfect street guide, so that "he that runs may read." We have been shown by Mr. William S. Irwin, of No. 406 Library street, a plan simple and perfect, easily discernible at a distance. The name is painted on wire gauze, covered with a composition, giving it the appearance of ground glass, in a neat frame, cheap and indestructible. They will be placed in the lamps in front of the State House, and on the corners of Fifth and Sixth and Chesnut streets, and our citizens will have an opportunity of contrasting this plan with the Markland patent iron letters.

A Pleasant Occasion.—Mr. John Capstick, late of the American Yarn Printing Company of this city, had an elegant entertainment given him on Friday evening by his mercantile friends, prior to his departure for Lawrence, Mass., which is to be the field of his future labors. A fine banquet was partaken of at the Wetherill House, Mr. Daniel McIntyre presiding, and Mr. John Archbold officiating as croupier. Speeches were made appertaining to the commercial growth and progress of Philadelphia, and the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania discussed as in comparison with the Eastern States. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and greatly enjoyed by all.

Captain Conner, one of our City Commissioners, who lost his leg in the service of his country during the Rebellion, had another operation performed on it yesterday morning by Drs. Agnew and Baldwin, who succeeded in extracting another piece of bone. We are glad to hear that the patient is getting along very well.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The following judgments were delivered this morning:—

By Sharswood, J.:—

Wilson *et al. vs.* Wilson. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Graham's Appeal from the Registers' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant.

Ingersoll's Appeal, Dale's Appeal, Huley's Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Exceptions to the special report of the master dismissed, and the case recommitted to him to make distribution accordingly.

The Tinicum Fishing Company *vs.* Carter. Error to the Common Pleas of Delaware county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

By Read, J.—Jacob Karker's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—A special session of the Oyer and Terminer was begun this morning, and a panel of one hundred and fifty jurors was in attendance. There were two prisoners in the dock, Joseph Donahue, charged with the murder of James Dempsey, and Samuel Holt, charged with the murder of Edward Burns. It was proposed first to call up Donahue's case, but in case that went off, then it was intended to try Holt's.

The Dempsey Homicide.

After considerable delay the case of Joseph M. Donohue was commenced, and the calling of a jury proceeded with, which had not been concluded when our report closed.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The February term of the Court was opened this morning. A grand jury and petit jury were in attendance. John G. Benner, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The list for the term is quite small.

The only case tried this morning was that of the United States *vs.* three and a half barrels of whisky, claimed by Clement Grow. This was an information for forfeiture, and it was shown that the liquor was seized at the railroad depot in Harrisburg and had upon it neither the distiller's nor rectifier's brand. No testimony was offered on behalf of the claimant, and the jury rendered a verdict for the United States.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.—Cecilia C. Reeder and Edward H. Reeder, her husband, to the use of the said Cecilia, *vs.* Rachael Reeder. An action of replevin to recover possession of certain household furniture, alleged to have been wrongfully levied upon. On trial. Terry and Seldon for plaintiffs; Bennett and Weil for defendant.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.—William Carter *vs.* Edward McLaughlin and Sarah N. McLaughlin, in right of said Sarah. An action of partition of property situate at Fifth and Yoe streets. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—John Brannan *vs.* Dennis Dewirer. An action of ejectment. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff.

William Barnet Le Van *vs.* John Clendenning. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $288.

John Wheeler *vs.* James Kavitt. An action to recover on a promissory note for money loaned. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

CRIME.

A Night Horror in a Lunatic Asylum.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning reports the following:—

The "Lodge"—by which appellation the small three story building set apart for the worst or most rabid of the lunatics, on the west end of this island, is known—was the scene of a most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, by which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another in a moment of frenzy, and the deed was mainly owing to the apparent mismanagement of the authorities in not properly guarding against the danger to which the inmates of the institution are at present so much exposed. The facts in the case are as follows:—There are about 1300 inmates in the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question, all of which are occupied, the "Lodge" being filled to repletion. The accommodations here are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of unfortunates, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one, as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous and liable to do bodily harm to one another. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, or "kid," of heavy oak, such utensils being essential. The patients are locked up in their rooms at six o'clock each evening, and are not released again until five o'clock the next morning. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch and, in a paroxysm of madness seized the heavy tub at the side of the cot and raising it above her head brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing it in and killing her instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any time during the night; hence if any noise was made by the victim in her struggles, it was not noticed. At 5 o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair transpired threw open the door of the cell, great was her horror in beholding the maniac murderess and her murdered companion lying side by side in their gory cot, a ghastly spectacle indeed. The bed clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendent covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented woman was removed immediately from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to elude the observation even of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was about twenty-six years of age and had neither friend nor relative living in this vicinity. The murderess is, of course, irresponsible for the act.

The facts narrated above have been obtained from an employe of the asylum, but the names of the parties concerned in the tragedy were not disclosed.

Terrible Murder in Wisconsin.

Janesville (Feb. 11) Cor. Chicago Times.

Our community was startled this morning by the information that a farmer named Charles B. Lambert, about fifty years of age, living on the river road between this city and Beloit, was murdered last night and his remains burned in the house, which was destroyed by fire. It appears, by the statement of Mr. Mark Langley, a brother-in-law of the deceased, who brought the news of this horror to the city, that Mr. Lambert had recently sold his farm to a Mr. Noyes, of the town of Rock, and had received $800 in money and a mortgage on the place for the balance of the purchase, in contemplation of a removal to a new location. Mr. Lambert's wife was on a visit to Chicago, and he was alone in the house, with a hired man, who had lived with him since November last and gave his name as Wesley Nelson. About 1 o'clock last night the attention of Mr. Langley was called to the bright light in the direction of the house of his brother-in-law; but as it seemed to be such a flame as would be created by the burning of a straw stack, and as no alarm was given, he thought nothing of the matter, and did not learn of the catastrophe until 9 o'clock this morning. Then it was discovered that the charred remains of Mr. Lambert were in the smoking ruins of the cellar, and that one of his horses and the hired man were missing. The presumption is that the unfortunate man was murdered, the house robbed, and then fired, after which the murderer stole the horse and left. The supposed murderer, Wesley Nelson, is light complexioned, about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. A reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension and conviction. An inquest on the remains found in the cellar, this afternoon, elicited nothing new except that the murdered man was paid money on yesterday in the presence of the supposed murderer; and the further fact that the barn was guarded by a savage dog, which no one could pass who was unacquainted, showing conclusively that Nelson took the horse.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

February 15—The Cattle market was rather dull this week, but prices were higher. About 1600 head sold at 10½@11c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 12c. for a few choice; 9@10c. for fair to good; and 6@8c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
84 Owen Smith, Western, 8@12, gr.
22, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@10, gr.
20, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@9½, gr.
10, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¼, gr.
80, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@9½, gr.
70, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 7@9¼, gr.
30, E. McFillen, Chester co., 8½@9¼, gr.
50, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
115, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@11, gr.
150, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½, gr.
140, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½, gr.
45, Thos. Moony & Bro., Western, 6@8½, gr.
65, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6½@8, gr.
75, John Smith, Western, 8@10¼, gr.
55, L. Frank, Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
65, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
40, Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9, gr.
17, M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 7½@8¼, gr.
15, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 8@9, gr.
28, J. Clemson, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
40, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 9½@12, gr.
50, Wallace & Miller, Chester co., 7½@9½, gr.
16, L. Horn, Delaware co., 6@7, gr.
62, P. Duffy, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
30, John McArdle, Western, 8@9½, gr.
19, C. Walker, Virginia, 5½@6½, gr.
64, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
29, J. Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 8@9¼, gr.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $45@65 for springers, and $50@80 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were in fair demand at full prices. 6000 head sold at 6½@8c. per lb. gross as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance of $1 per 100 lbs. 3000 head sold at $18@18 50 per 100 lbs. net.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Railroad Subsidies to be Withheld on Conditions—Increasing the Pay of the Army—Reports of Committees.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 15.

Tax on Whisky in Bond.

The Ways and Means Committee are again considering the question of extending the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond. The committee are divided on the question, and it will probably be left to the House to decide, and it is thought they will favor the extension.

Pay of the Army.

The Senate Military Committee considered the subject of increasing the pay of the army, and referred the matter to the War Department to report what action in their judgment, should be taken.

Withholding Railroad Subsidies.

The subject of withholding the bonds from all the railroads to which the Government is giving aid until they have complied with the law by making first-class roads, was considered by the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and it is understood that they will report in favor of legislation that will protect the Government against losses, and compel the companies to make, as the law requires, first class roads.

The South American Missions.

The South American Missions are still in committee of conference. The House managers insist upon the bill as originally passed, and the Senate managers are insisting upon their amendment striking out Butler's proposition.

United States Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion declaring that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin, where the kind of currency is not mentioned. Justices Davis and Swayne gave a qualified assent, but Justice Miller dissented, in a great measure, from the opinion.

The Court has ordered a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of Peter Phillips to be produced, as preliminary to an argument on the application to issue a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Spangler and Arnold, the Dry Tortugas prisoners, is to be argued.

Rising of the Schuylkill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Norristown, Pa., Feb. 15.—The heavy rains of last night have caused a sudden rise in the Schuylkill at this place. At noon the water was nine feet above low water mark, and is still rising rapidly. The Wyoming Mills were compelled to cease operations this morning. Unless the freshet abates soon, much damage to property is feared in this vicinity.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—The occurrence on Saturday evening of a slight fire in the drawing-room of Barnum's Hotel, in connection with the fact of a fire having broken out in the same place a short time previous, has raised suspicions that the fires were the work of an incendiary and a reward has been offered for the detection of the guilty party.

Organ Factory Burned.

Newark, Feb. 15.—Pionoel, Pelton & Co.'s melodeon and cabinet organ factory, at Bloomfield, was burned on Saturday. Loss about $50,000; insured for $29,500 in Eastern companies. Some eighty mechanics are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

De Cordova.

Philosophers and physicians both tell us that it is a good thing to laugh, and certainly one of the most efficacious methods of attaining that "consummation devoutly to be wished" is by listening to the funny things Mr. DeCordova annually says to well-behaved New Yorkers at Steinway Hall. De Cordova is something more than a mere humorist; there is in his writing genuine wit, and no unfrequently the talent of the satirist. To see him last evening giving his audience instructions in the practice of the "Grecian Bend;" to listen to the recital of his mishaps on the Albany steamer; to hear him recount the ludicrous concatenation of circumstances which drove him from Saratoga, are one and all genuine treats; and, as such were evidently regarded by the audience last evening. And an immense audience it was, too; full of good humor, determined to be pleased, and decidedly not disappointed. The fruitful subject of Mr. De Cordova's remarks was "The Spratts at Saratoga," and, interwoven with an intensely funny story, were morsels of wit and wisdom, of satire upon the follies and foibles of watering-place life, and a gentle castigation of them in every way entertaining. The next of the series of lectures will be delivered next Monday, when "Mrs. Grundy," that most terrible of modern Gorgons, will furnish Mr. De Cordova with a subject for the display of his talents. In the meantime, "The Spratts at Saratoga" will be delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-morrow evening, and our good friends across the water afforded an opportunity to listen to that delightful *melange* of fun, wit, and wisdom.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Cuba.

The following petition has been sent to the President of the United States by many Cubans:

Havana, Feb. 6.—To the Hon. A. Johnson,—Sir:—In the name of God and for the sake of liberty, and as President of the greatest nation on earth, send your powerful aid to the cause of the independence of Cuba, and may God bless you is the prayer of your friend, a friend to your country and a friend to all your countrymen. Cuba.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 15—Cotton lower; 330 bales sold at 29½c. Flour declining; sales of 6600 bbls. Wheat heavy and lower; quotations nominal. Corn dull and declined 1c. Sales of 29 000 bushels mixed Western at 91@92½c. Oats lower; sales of 35,000 bushels at 75@77½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32 50. Lard heavy; steam, 19¼@19½c. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163	Cleveland and Tol.	103½
N. Y. and Erie R.	39¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	66
Phil. and Read. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91½	Adam Express Co	86½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28¼
Chic and N. W. prf.	91½	United States Exp.	61½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130½	Tennessee 6s. new.	66¼
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	118¼	Gold	136¼
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	114½	Market steady.	
Western Union T.	37¼		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 15
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Between Boards.

$1000 Steb & Ind. R 6s 2d m. & Aug.	72¼	300 sh Read R.	s. b15 46 94
$20000 Phil & Erie 7s	80	100	do c. 46¾
$400 5-20s '65 J. y. cp.	110¾	200	do s. b30 46 94
100 sh Penna R.	57½	100	do s. b30 46¾
150 do	57½	100	do 3d d'n 46 94
17 do	57½	100	do 55 46 94
100 sh Read RR.	s. 46¾		

Second Board.

$2200 City 6s. New	101	100 sh Read R.	46¾
$700 do	101	100 do	s10wn. 46¾
100 sh Cata Pf.	b10. 33	100 do	b15. 46 94
100 do	33	62 sh Leh Val.	54½
100 sh Reading	50 d'n. 44¾	92 do	56¾

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Messrs. Cameron, Morrill (Vt.), and Howard presented petitions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to acknowledge Almighty God. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan presented a remonstrance against the passage of any law authorizing the construction of any bridge across the East river, between New York and Brooklyn, unless the bridge be of such elevation as to leave the navigation of the river unobstructed.

Also, a petition of citizens of New York for a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Moses Buhm of New York, setting forth a scheme by which the Government can, within two years, resume specie payments, and at the same time reduce the national debt by three hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. Sumner called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Sherman) to this panacea for the financial difficulties of the country.

Mr. Sherman—Do you warrant the remedy?

Mr. Sumner—Ah! that is more than I can do.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to authorize the extension, construction, and use of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Edwards, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for an additional term of the United States Circuit Court at Burlington, Vermont, which upon his motion was passed.

Mr. Morton submitted the report of the Joint Committee to wait upon General Grant and Mr. Colfax to inform them of their election as President and Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Cragin, the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate was authorized to send for persons and papers to facilitate the investigation of the accounts pending before them.

Mr. Cragin, from the same committee, reported adversely, and moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution providing for the payment during the recess of the messengers and the clerks of the Senate.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) objected to the present consideration of the motion for an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Howard, from the Joint Committee on Ordnance, made a long report, accompanied by a bill to establish an ordnance commission and to consolidate the Ordnance Department with the Artillery.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel at the disposal of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections at New York, to be used for the purpose of a nautical school. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Blackburn (S. C.), to relieve all Americans citizens from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of amendment. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

By Mr. Van Trump (N. Y.), to increase the pay of army officers in a graduated scale. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said he introduced it at the request of an officer, without committing himself to it.

By Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), directing that women employed in the several executive departments of the Government shall receive the same compensation as men, when they perform the same or equivalent services. To the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Butler (Tenn.), resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in reference to Tennessee railroads. To the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Niblack, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $50,000 000 of surplus coin in the Treasury. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Bromwell (Ill.), proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning electoral votes for President and Vice-President. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Woodward, to provide for the restoration of Commander John C. Beaumont from the retired to the active list. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Miller, proposing an amendment to the Constitution against subsidies to railroads or other corporations, so long as the national debt shall exceed $500,000,000. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Callis (Ala.), granting a loan of $5 000,000 to the New Orleans and Selma Railroad Company and Immigration Association. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), joint resolution of the Florida Legislature asking Congress to devote the public property in St. Augustine, Florida, for educational purposes.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), extending the time to construct the railroad from St. Croix to Lake Superior, and granting lands to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Clarke (Kansas), several joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relating to Indian treaties and trust lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Burleigh, in relation to the payment of moneys appropriated to the Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to prevent restrictions on trade by the laws of any State between citizens of different States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Hubbard (W. Va.), supplementary to the National Baking act. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides in the first, second, third, and fourth sections such amendments to sections 16, 18 22, and 26 of the present act as will secure the deposit of a uniform class of bonds for banking, and remove the present restriction on the amount of circulating notes.

The fifth section provides for the issue of a new class of bonds for banking purposes, to be known as United States banking bonds, payable in coin at any time after twenty years, and bearing interest payable in coin at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Said bonds may be sold at par for coin or Treasury notes of United States, or may be exchanged at par for other bonds or securities of the United States except bonds issued for railroad purposes.

The sixth section requires banks organized and doing business under the National Currency act to deposit, within twelve months after the passage of this act, the bonds authorized by this act instead of the bonds now deposited with the Treasurer as security for circulation, under the penalty of being wound up in case of neglect so to do.

The seventh section requires the cancellation of all notes and bonds, securities received for the sale of or in exchange for the bonds authorized by this act.

The call for bills being concluded, the next business was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the joint resolution introduced last Monday by Mr. Julian, to prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, came up.

The question being on seconding the previous question, the previous question was not seconded, and then,

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands—yeas, 103; nays, 70.

Mr. Hunter introduced a joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds and to secure the same by mortgage on its railroad and telegraph line, for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct the line between Lake Superior and Puget's Sound. And also on its branch to a point at or near Portland, Oregon. The term "Puget's Sound" to apply to all the water connected with the Straits of Juan de Fuca within the territory of the United States.

The House seconded the previous question, and under its operation the joint resolution was read three times and passed, the call for yeas and nays being refused.

Mr. Niblack offered a resolution to pay $2500 to John D. Young for his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat as Representative of the Ninth Congressional district of Kentucky.

Mr. McKee moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected. Yeas, 56; nays, 99.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McCarthy presented the memorial of sixteen hundred men and women, of Syracuse, New York, that in any change or amendment of the Constitution proposed by Congress to extend or regulate suffrage, there should be no distinction between men and women.

Mr. Wood presented a memorial of brewers of New York in favor of the repeal of the duty on barley.

Mr. Chanler presented petitions for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor.

Mr. Moore presented petitions of New York and Boston ship owners, for the protection of navigation, illegal taxes by State and municipal corporations.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Nicaraguan Treaty—Congressional Appropriation Bills—European Advices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Subsidizing Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The House by a large vote passed the resolution allowing the

HAYTI.

Condition of Affairs in the Island.

Port-au Prince [(Hayti) correspondence to January 17, gives us the following information:

I had an opportunity the other day to visit Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, the three principal seaports on the southern fork of the island, which are now in possession of the Rebels. They are all beautiful towns with fine harbors, land locked by high wooded mountains, and supported by a back country the finest and most productive that I ever saw. I saw General Brice, and, as I suppose, his whole army, amounting probably to about three hundred men, mostly mulattoes, representing families of considerable property and influence, who only tolerate the black man when they can use him to gain some political end. General Brice is a handsome creole with features entirely French, and as well-mannered and graceful as one would wish to see. He is twenty-seven years old; speaks and writes French elegantly, and has a good deal of literary taste. He is the Vice-President of the new Southern republic, and is high-spirited and ambitious. It is said that he aspires to the Presidency of the whole country.

From Jeremie we proceeded to Aux Cayes, the capital of General Dominge, the so-called President of the South. He is about 65 years old, a man of moderate ability, who it is thought was declared President to second the political aspirations of younger men by whom he is surrounded. From the best information I could obtain he could not have had more than 500 soldiers at Aux Cayes, who are armed with every kind of musket, pistol and sword ever invented. Two days before I was there a skirmish took place between his troops and the Pickets (a species of Haytian guerrillas in favor of Salnave), which resulted in considerable loss of life on both sides. Two pickets were brought to Aux Cayes, one with a leg and the other with an arm broken, and condemned to be shot. Neither of them could stand up at the time of the execution, and they were accommodated with chairs for the occasion. The back country at Aux Cayes is swarming with pickets, and it is thought that the place must fall as soon as Salnave appears in the harbor with his ships. Jeremie and Jacmel must share the fate of this city, and when they have surrendered the insurrection is ended, so far as the South is concerned.

For some weeks past there has been an accumulation of English, French, and Spanish ships of war in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, and many conjectures have been afloat as to the object of their coming. At last the French Admiral arrived. What could have brought him here? Some said it was to compel by force of his guns the payment of the French debt, which amounts to about 15,000,000 francs, and one instalment of which is overdue; others thought that his motive was to exact from General Chevallier, a prominent chief under Salnave, and commanding his forces at Gonaives, an apology for some real or supposed insult to the French flag. Whatever may have been the cause of his coming, it is certain that on Thursday or Friday of last week he rescued two French trading vessels from the Haytian corvette Salnave, and towed them into the harbor of St. Marc. He also made public declaration at that port that the blockade there was "null and void, and that the insurgents fighting under General Saget would be treated by the French Government as belligerents." It is said that this proclamation was made on the promise of Saget that the North would furnish to France coffee enough to pay one-twelfth part of the French debt.

ENGLAND.

A Warning to Theatrical Managers.

The following circular has been addressed by the Lord Chamberlain to the managers of all the London theatres under his jurisdiction:—

The Lord Chamberlain presents his compliments to the manager of the —— ——. He has learned with regret, from observations in the press and from other sources, that there is much reason to complain of the impropriety of costume of the ladies in the pantomimes, burlesques, etc., which are now being performed in some of the metropolitan theatres. He has noticed for some time past that this evil has been gradually on the increase; but he has been most unwilling to interfere in a matter which he considers ought more properly to be left to the discretion and good taste of the managers themselves.

Now, however, that the question has been taken up by the press, and public opinion is being expressed upon it, he feels himself compelled to call the serious attention of the managers to the subject; for he cannot but remark the discredit that now justly falls on the stage, and the objections which are now being raised against it by many who have hitherto frequented the theatres, but who now profess themselves unwilling to permit the ladies of their families to sanction by their presence such questionable exhibitions.

The Lord Chamberlain, with every anxiety to promote the interests of the stage, trusts that he may confidently appeal to the managers to assist in abating the evil complained of, which threatens to become a public scandal.

He has purposely addressed these observations in the form of a circular to the managers of all theatres under his jurisdiction, without imputing blame to any in particular, and will gladly receive from them any observations or suggestions which they may wish to offer on the subject.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 28, 1869.

BEQUESTS.

The Will of a Benevolent Lady.

The will of Mrs. Harriet H. Hosmer (wife of Mr. Charles Hosmer, of this city), who died recently, has been admitted to probate. Mrs. Hosmer first made her will November 29, 1865, bequeathing her estate, real and personal (after the payment of certain special bequests), to James B. Hosmer, in trust, for the support of her husband during his life. The following were the public bequests made:—

Hartford Hospital, $2000; Retreat for the Insane, $1000; Charitable Society of Hartford, $1000; Widows' Society, $200. Several smaller bequests were made to personal friends and servants. The will provided that after the decease of her husband, Mr. Charles Hosmer, whatever portion of the estate remained should be sold and divided as follows:—One-third to the American Tract Society, and one-third to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. James B. Hosmer was named as executor.

After executing this will Mrs. Hosmer received a large legacy from her brother, Mr. George Hall, and on the 24th of September, 1868, made a codicil, in which she made the following important public bequests:—

To the Hartford Hospital $20,000, "to be held as a permanent fund, securely invested, and known as the 'Harriet Hall Fund;'" $25,000 to the Hartford Hospital, to be kept as a special fund, to be called the "George Hall Fund;" $50,000 to the Theological Institute of Connecticut, to be kept as a permanent fund, to be called the "George Hall Fund."

The following public bequests are also made:—Hartford Orphan Asylum, $2000; Widows' Society, $2000; Charitable Society, of Hartford, $2000; Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, $2000; Connecticut Female Industrial School, $2000; American Home Missionary Society, New York, $2000; American Foreign and Christian Union, $2000; Park Ecclesiastical Society, of this city, $2000; to J. C. Bodwell, in trust for the Wethersfield Ecclesiastical Society, $1000, and $3000 to build an addition to Warburton Chapel.—*Hartford Courant.*

LEAD.

How They Mine It.

A correspondent describing the Berkwait lead mine in Wisconsin says:—"Thirteen beautiful stalactites depend from the low roof, varying in length from eighteen inches to five feet, and in diameter, at the base, from three inches to seven inches. Their proportions are symmetrical, tapering gradually down to a point that will barely sustain a drop of water, as it pauses there a second, trembling before dropping to give place to another. Under the drip of each stalactite is a cone, the several bearing the same relation to each other that the stalactites above do, and containing, severally, perhaps one-fifth as much body as the latter. Both are in an imperfect state of rock formation, and may be shaven down with a knife in granular limy particles, little coarser than the scrapings of chalk. At the basis of each, however, above and below, at their point of attachment, the limestone is very perfect and hard, in a section three feet wide extending entirely across the cave. In what manner the separation is made between the various deposits, or when the necessary change took place, is more than I am able to determine; yet true it is that at one time these stalactites were deeply grooved from the base downward, as they are suspended towards the point of the apex, and now these grooves are filled to the surface with pure lead ore, glittering and beautiful. Connected with these deposits and extending over a considerable surface of the roof is an incrustation two and a half to three inches thick. On the cones below and the floor, however, there is a very little mineral. The entire surface of the walls is bathed continually by a slow oozing of water from a crevice surrounding. It is indeed a more beautiful and interesting demonstration than any professor of chemistry or natural philosophy could hope to give."

Foreign Literary Items.

—Mr. William Michael Rossetti is engaged on a new edition of Shelley's Works and a life of the poet.

—Mr. Robert Buchanan has two works on the eve of publication: a new poem entitled the "Book of Orm: a Prelude to the Epic;" and a prose volume of picture and adventure, portions of which have appeared in the *Spectator*, entitled "Hebrides: the Cruise of the Tern through the Scottish Isles."

—The fifteenth century prose translation of De Guileville's "Pilgrimage of the Life of Man" is all in type for the Roxburghe Club. It was thought some time ago that this translation might prove to be Chaucer's, as his "A B C, or Prayer to the Virgin," was used in it, as if the same writer translated both the verse and prose; but so far as a hasty reading of the parts of the work enable us to judge, its prose is lighter than Chaucer's—not his, but that of a fifteenth century writer. The Early English Text Society should produce at once the verse translation of De Guileville's work, for comparison with this prose one.

—In notes on volcanic phenomena, by Mr. Mallet and other geologists, attention has from time to time been directed to the unusual activity that prevailed, as if a period of disturbance was approaching its maximum. In his newly published book on Vesuvius, Professor J. Phillips, of Oxford, adds confirmation to what has appeared on the subject. He says that the "whole Vesuvian tract is now in a condition of *greater frequency* of eruption than in any previous period," and from this and other facts carefully tabulated, he concludes that "we are now in the midst of a period of more than average struggle with the imprisoned energy of Fire." This will be alarming intelligence for those who live in terror of earthquakes.

—The *Athenæum* says: We do not know whether the similarity which exists between the following verses by Waller and Leigh Hunt, on common subjects, has been noticed. The old poet thus wrote 'Of the Queen" (Henrietta Maria):—

"The lark that shuns on lofty boughs to build
Her humble nest, lies silent in the field,
But if (the promise of a cloudless day)
Aurora smiling bids her rise and play,
Then straight she shows 'twas not for want of voice,
Or power to climb, she made so low a choice:
Singing she mounts: her airy wings are stretched
Towards heaven, as if from heaven her note she fetch'd.
So we, retiring from the busy throng,
Use to restrain the ambition of our song:
But since the light that now informs our age
Breaks from the court, lacnigent to her rage,
Thither my muse, like bold Prometheus, flies,
To light her to torch at Gloriana's eyes."

—Thus, Leigh Hunt, "To the Queen" (the Lady of Balmoral):—

"The lark dwells lowly, madam, on the ground,
And yet his song within the heavens is found;
The basest heel may wound him ere he rise,
But soar he must, for love exalts his eyes:
Though poor he be heart must loftily be spent,
And he sings free, crown'd with the firmament.
A poet thus (if love and later fame
May warrant him to wear that sacred name)
Hoi ed, in some pause of birthday pomp and power,
His carol might have reach'd the Sovereign's bower."

—Mr. Robert Buchanan, the author of "London Idyls," "Undertones," and "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn," gave a reading from his own poems recently at the Hanover Square Rooms, London. The *Athenæum* says:—A numerous audience, including many literary celebrities, assembled. Mr. Buchanan's programme was divided into two parts, each containing three poems. "Tom Dunstan," "Attorney Sneak," and "Willie Baird, or the Dominie's Story," constituted the first. The second comprised "Nell," "The Wake of Tim O'Hara," and "Widow Mysie, an Idyl of Love and Whisky." An impressive style of delivery, a voice of considerable depth and power, and a certain command of pathos, are Mr. Buchanan's chief qualifications as a reader. His voice is, however, inflexible and under imperfect control, and his delivery has a chant-like monotony of tone, which, though for a time effective, is apt when prolonged to become oppressive. Dramatic energy was displayed in the more pathetic passages of "Nell" and "Willie Baird." In "Attorney Sneak" the reader adapted cleverly his voice to the character of the lawyer, who is represented as unconsciously betraying his own baseness. He gave the verses with a hard, dry manner, accompanied by an occasional smirk, which told of invulnerable complacency and self-conceit. The wit and the delicately veiled satire of Tim O'Hara were well delivered, and produced a strong impression upon the audience. Tim O'Hara was the most successful of the selections. Its delivery was more than once interrupted by applause. Next to it in popularity came "Widow Mysie." The archness of the concluding stanzas of this was very effective. Mr. Buchanan's success in commanding the sympathies of his hearers is the more remarkable as his poems are scarcely suited to public reading. Single poems are generally in one key, and offer no such strong contrasts of light and shade as are required for public recitation. In "Nell," for instance, powerful as is the poem, its gloom is unbroken and funereal. "Willie Baird," too, tender as is its interest, was less acceptable to the audience than the more broadly-marked humor and the well-colored description of the Irish Wake. Mr. Buchanan's reception was very favorable.

Soaping Congress.

The last illustration of the retrenchment policy of the House of Representatives is the purchase by the Clerk of that body of combs, brushes, and soap to the amount of $1400. The Clerk is authorized by law to make such purchases as he deems necessary, and his bills must be approved by the Committee on Accounts, of which the independent statesman Broomall is chairman. The bill for combs and brushes and soap is now before the committee, and three of its members refuse approve it. It might be supposed that $1400 worth of brushes, combs, and soap would be sufficient to comb, brush, and wash two or three Congresses; but it does not appear that they have been equally distributed, for many members complain that they have not received either a comb, a brush, or a piece of soap during the whole session. The question is, where did the articles go? And this is what the three members of the Committee on Accounts who refuse to approve the Clerk's little bill are trying to find out.—*N. Y. Herald Correspondence.*

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asplinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Reling, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s.....$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).....50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....211,375 06
125,000 City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....20,200 00
25,000 Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee).....20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock.....15,000 00
10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock.....11,300 00
5,000 North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.....3,500 00
20,000 Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock.....15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....207,900 00

$1,109,000 Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.
Real Estate.....36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made.....322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.....40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156. Estimated value.....1,813 00
Cash in bank.....$116 150 08
Cash in drawer.....413 65
116,563 73
$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair, | William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,015,802 69
PREMIUMS.....1,154,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22 $350,000 00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, | William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, | Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales, | Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood, | Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, | John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, LOWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, | David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, | Hon. ASA PACKER.
GEORGE W. CHILDS, | THOMAS W. EVANS,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, | WM. V. McKEAN,
JOSEPH PATTERSON, | SIDNEY J. SOLMS,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, | WM. C. HOUSTON,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER, | S. H. HORSTMANN,

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter &

Musical Notes.

—Offenbach's *Perichole* has found its way to Rio Janeiro.

—The new vaudeville revue, at the Varieties, is by MM. Clairville and Siraudin, and bears the title of *Le Mot de la Fin*.

—Gluck's *Iphigenia in Aulis* has just been revived at Munich, revised and reorchestrated by Herr Richard Wagner!

—Herr Pixis has completed twelve drawings illustrative of Wagner's operas, for the King of Bavaria, whose admiration for the author of *Lohengrin* is quite insatiable.

—Mad'lle de Murska has appeared as "Lucia" at the Italiens, but has not succeeded in winning the favor of the critics or the public.

—At the Theatre Lyrique, Mad'lle Orgeni is to appear soon as "Violetta," and signor Verdi's operas is to be quickly followed by *Rienzi* and *La Fiancee*.

—A new *salutaris* for chorus, with harp accompaniment by the veteran M. Auber, was recently performed at the Tuileries Chapel, it is said with great effect!

—Herr Wagner has arrived in Paris for the purpose of conducting the rehearsal of his *Rienzi*. A malicious journalist reports that on the day of his arrival the street organs made as much cacophony as possible in compliment to the composer of the future.

—M. Offenbach has completely transformed the character of the *repertoire* of the Varieties, Paris. Nothing succeeds there but his musical farces. An attempt made, when Mdlle. Schneider left the theatre a short time ago, to restore the old-fashioned *vaudeville* has utterly failed, and two new pieces from the inexhaustible pen have already been put in rehearsal.

—*Daniel*, a canta'a which gained for M. Rabuteau the *premier prix de Rome*, was brought out at the Opera Comique recently. There is said to be more of future promise than of present fulfilment in the laureate's work. The cantata by M. Wintzweiler, who was bracketed with the above-named author, has been produced at the Lyrique. There is no lack of encouragement to young composers in France.

—Le Vicomte Arthur Kalkbrenner, son of the Kalkbrenner who wrote a history of music, died on the 24th of January in Paris, suddenly, while in the act of lighting a cigar. He was known only as the composer of trifles, but he is said to have left an opera, *L'Amour*, of which he wrote both the words and the music. He has also left a million of francs to a daughter twelve years of age.

—Baron Wolzogen, whose interesting monograph on *Don Juan* must be remembered by many musicians, is going to superintend a model performance of Mozart's masterpiece, to be brought out at Schwerin on the 27th of March, the birthday of the Salzburg composer. New scenery is to be painted in accordance with Da Ponte's *scenario*, and the original sequence of the pieces is to be restored.

—The operatic season in Rome was opened by the *Ballo in Maschera* and *Don Carlos*. It is amusing enough to remark that the censorship which insisted on the alteration of the title and of the names of all the characters in *Lucretia Borgia*, the relative of a Pope, permits the production of one piece having for its subject the assassination of a Protestant prince, and of another which shows the ill consequences of disobedience to the commands of the Holy See.

Dramatic Notes.

—M. Amedee de Jallais is engaged upon a drama in eight tableaux, founded upon the adventures of the Count of St. Germain.

—At the Theatre Beaumarchais a melo-drama, adapted by M. Lebeau from a romance of M. Ch. Deslys, has been produced with the title of *La Revenante de Minuit*.

—The French Society of Dramatic Authors uses its powers in a very spirited manner. M. Fischer, the director of the Chatelet, refused to fulfil the engagements with regard to pieces made by his predecessor, M. Hostein, pleading that M. Hostein's failure had put an end to all contracts entered into by him. The society now forbids the performance, at the Chatelet, of its pieces, and M. Fischer, though protesting against the injustice to which he is subject, is obliged to capitulate.

—A new experiment, to which considerable interest is attached, has commenced at the Gaite. It consists of a series of mid-day performances of classical French dramas, accompanied by illustrative essays from well known writers. *Le Ciel* was chosen for the opening representation, M. Chavee delivering the prefatory address. Principal parts in the performance were allotted to Mad'le Debay and MM. Ballande and Dumaine. The scenic decorations were faded and shabby, and the lecture had no great interest. A large audience, mainly composed of the pupils of the various schools, assembled.

—In addition to the two comedies recently played at the Odeon, a third novelty has been produced at the same house. This is a three-act comedy in verse, entitled *Les Droits du Cœur*. Its author is M. Leopold Laluye, whose *Au Printemps*, a pleasant little piece, is included in the repertory of the Comedie. It shows the struggle between a benevolent doctor who has nourished for sixteen years a girl he has found, and the father who late in life retraces her and endeavors to secure over her rights of heart as well as those of law. In the conclusion the doctor wins, but he is backed up by the influence of a lover, and the fight is accordingly not fair.

—The *Athenæum* says:—Not often does a piece appear on the French stage so openly prodigate as *La Roulette*, a new comedy by MM. Delacour and Ermy, produced at the Varieties. Plays on the subject of gambling are not uncommon at this house, which witnessed the first performance of *Trente Ans de la Vie d'un Joueur* and *Beverley d'Angouleme*. But nothing in *La Roulette* recalls the lessons taught in these dramas. "Oscar," its hero, is about to marry, but is induced to accompany to Homburg Duperron, a swindler, who professes to have discovered an infallible martingale. "Oscar" has a second companion, "Chinchilla," a lady whose connection with him is to cease with his speedily approaching nuptials. At first all goes well, and money is easily made. "Oscar" accordingly presents "Chinchilla" with fifteen thousand francs; but shortly afterwards he is cleaned out, and unable to fulfil the contract on which his wedding depends. Then "Chinchilla" shows her magnanimity, returning him the money he has given her, and disembarrassing him of her presence by eloping with a rich Turk, who is one of the gamblers. This precious production is followed by *L'Architecte de ces Dames*, a one-act comedy by M. Henri Bocage, scarcely more satisfactory or more decent.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Reset Curb on Lehman street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Lehman street, from Marion street to Wayne street, in the Twenty-second ward, to reset the curb on Lehman street, in conformity with the act of Assembly narrowing said street.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to ask the Court of Quarter Sessions for a re-argument of the subject of the opening of Spring Garden street, from Sixteenth street to Eighteenth street, in the Fifteenth ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of Extending the Water Works.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty ($430,850) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of extending the Water Works, the same to be taken from the loan authorized by an ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works, approved December 29, 1868.

Item 1. For engine house, foundations, stack, wharf, tunnel, coal sheds, scales, boiler setting, grading, etc., at Belmont Water Works, thirty-three thousand ($33,000) dollars.

Item 2 For boilers and connections at Belmont Water Works, twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.

Item 3. For reservoir, Belmont Water Works, one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

Item 4. For a twenty-inch main on Lancaster avenue, from Belmont avenue to Fortieth street, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty ($23,350) dollars.

Item 5. For the completion of the Cornish engine, boilers, and connections, Roxborough Water Works, twenty-three thousand ($23,000) dollars.

Item 6. For the completion of engine-house, grading, fences, scales, coal sheds, etc., Roxborough Water Works, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 7. For repairs to Mount Airy Reservoir, twenty-three thousand five hundred ($23,500) dollars.

Item 8. For engine, boilers, and connections, boiler-house, and alterations and additions to engine foundations, Schuylkill Water Works, fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Item 9. For substituting turbine wheel in place of old breast wheels Nos. 4 and 5, at Fairmount Water Works, one hundred and forty thousand ($140,000) dollars.

Item 10. For incidentals, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Section 2. That warrants for the above shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the House of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine Company.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the house of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine Company, in Twenty-third ward, and to place a signal apparatus in said house.

Section 2. Warrants to be drawn by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving Footways on Marion street, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Marion street, from Lehman street to Rittenhouse street, in the Twenty-second ward, to grade, curb, and pave the footways on the said Marion street, and if they fail to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the service thereof, the Chief Commissioner shall cause the work to be done and charge the expense thereof to the property owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Tacony Street with Rubble Paving.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Tacony street, from Bridge street to Chestnut street, for the paving thereof with rubble paving. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting thereon, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished. And the city shall not be liable for any grading that may be necessary thereon: Provided, That the intersections shall not cost more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Whereas, A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court between the Honorable G. M. Stroud and G. W. Mooney, upon a question as to the right of the City of Philadelphia to charge properties lying upon Sewers, in part, for the construction thereof; and

Whereas, This question is one of great importance to the City of Philadelphia, and the cost of deciding it should not devolve upon a contractor; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to defend G. W. Mooney, contractor, in suit now pending between him and the Honorable G. M. Stroud, for the collection of certain sewer assessment bills made out against said Stroud by the City of Philadelphia, and paid G. W. Mooney as so much cash, for the construction of a sewer.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Opening of Thirty-seventh street, from Powelton Avenue to Lancaster Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Thirty-seventh street, from Powelton avenue to Lancaster avenue, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice that said street will be taken for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 13 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to Pay Certain Bills for Coal.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and seven cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of paying the following bills for coal for 1868, to wit:—

Theodore Emery, two thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-four cents.

John Adams, six hundred and seventeen dollars and thirteen cents.

H. Mathews, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and six cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Whereas, the rapidly increasing growth of the city makes it expedient that Councils should at an early day provide for a site for the erection of prisons, house of correction, almshouse, and other public asylums; and

Whereas, It has been the experience of other large commercial and manufacturing cities that an insular location is best adapted and most advantageous for the purpose; and

Whereas, It is essential that Councils should, before they commit themselves to any site, be perfectly acquainted with its adequacy; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city be and he is hereby directed to make an examination of Petty's Island, to ascertain its extent and adaptability for prisons, house of correction, almshouse, and other public asylums, and report the same to Councils.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Fixing the Time for the Election of Superintendent of Trusts.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the election of Superintendent of Trusts by Councils shall be held on the second Thursday of February in every year; all ordinances to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Directing the Location of a Street in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to locate upon Plan No. 16, of the Department of Surveys, a street connecting West Walnut lane and Wissahickon avenue, so that said street shall, as far as practicable, occupy the abandoned bed of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Graham and Thompson streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Graham street, from Eighteenth street to Nineteenth street, and Thompson street, from Twenty-first street to Thirty-first street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the said streets will be taken for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby requested and directed to have Twenty-seventh street, from Brown to Poplar street, filled and graded; the said street having been declared a public highway, September 14, 1859. Provided the same shall be done without any expense to the City of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3'15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Gowen train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8'15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'10, 8, 9'40, 11'40 A. M., 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40, and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 8'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6'30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....8'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3'00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3'00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6'30 and 8 A. M., and 2'00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3'30, and 6'30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6'30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3'30, 4'30 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3'30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2'30, 3'30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10'15 A. M for Bristol.
At 7'30 and 11 A. M. 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M. and 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M. 2'30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 25.
At 11'30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9'45 A. M., 1'20, 4, 6'30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9'45 A. M., 2, 6'30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9'45 A. M., 6'30 and 12 P M. Lines will run daily. All other, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, as Chestnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9'45 A. M. 6'30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7'30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7'30 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1'30, 3'30, and 6'30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Jewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1'30 and 3'30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Berths can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10'30 A. M., 1'40, and 5'00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11'00 A. M.
Erie Express..... 11'00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2'40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5'30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8'00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10'45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12'00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5'00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 3'10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8'30 A. M., 3'40 and 7'10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10'00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9'10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10'00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12'30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4'20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4'20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9'40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESTNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:

Way Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4'00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11'30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12'00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11'00 A. M., 2'30, 5'00, and 7'00 P. M. The 5'00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8'10 A. M., 1'30, 4'15 and 7'00 P. M. The 8'10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7'00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way Mail, 9'35 A. M., Express, 2'25 P. M., Express, 7'25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7'25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10'45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 5'15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9'50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11'50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 5'30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10'10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8'00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7'45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10'55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12'05 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6'00 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6'25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7'50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4'20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

1 13 ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8'15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8'15 A. M., 3'15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8'15 A. M and 3'30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8'15 A. M., 3'15, 3'30, and 6'00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 11 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf, above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 28

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7'30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown, Returning, leaves Reading at 6'35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8'15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7'30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8'15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3'30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6'45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6'15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10'20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4'45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7'40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8'45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2'05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2'45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6'45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7'15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4'10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6'35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12'30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7'30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8'15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4'25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7'30 A. M., 12'30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6'30 A. M., 12'45 and 5'15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7'30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8'10 A. M. and 12'45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1'05 A. M., and 1'30 and 10'10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3'30 and 5'55 A. M., and 10'50 P. M., passing Reading at 8'44 and 9'31 A. M., and 12'50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12'40 and 6 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M. and 2'05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7'55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg,

INSURANCE.

YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$500,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		755 47
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Metropolitan National Bank)		8,176 81
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission		35 293 48
Amounts of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		116 300 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market valu :—		
	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States Bonds, 1881	100 000	$111,250
do 5 20s, 1864	200 000	215,500
do 5 20's, 1865	100,000	107,000
New York State Bd's, '77	21,000	33,170
		466,920 00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security per loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value		167,100 00
	Par Value	Market Value.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1864	$25 000	$27,500
3rd Ser RR. 4th Mor'ge Bds	10 000	9,000
Harlem RR 1st do	2,000	2 000
Phœnix Nat. Bank Stock	15,000	16,200
St. Nicholas do do	5,000	5,300
Continental do do	6 600	6 000
Widows' Orphans' Life Insurance Com'y Stock	10,000	11 000
Security Insurance Co.	10,000	10,000
Universal Life Insurance Company	8,000	8 000
U. S. Guaranty and Indemnity Co	55,000	70,000
Guardian Fire Insur'ce Company	1 000	750
U. S. 5 20 Bonds of 1865	7,000	7,700
do do do	7,500	7,500
Bank of North America	1,000	1,000
New York Central R R Stock	10 000	15 000
N. Y. Central R R Stock	10 000	15 000
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865	40 500	11,550
Nat. Bank of Yonkers	1,000	1,0 0
Rutgers Insurance Co.	1,000	1,500
	490,100	211,850
Accrued interest not yet due		15,081 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—		
Salvage due on losses paid		7 000 00
Due Company on Policy of reinsur'ce.		2 850 00
Office furniture		3,500 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	2,442 13
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	21 545 60
Amount of losses resisted by the Co	3,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—Rent	667 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	191,350 62

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	444,870 74
Amount of Premiums earned	395,319 09
Interest received from investments	41,644 90

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums—$23,732 deducted from premiums received above	
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid, deducted from premiums received above	$396,792 00
Amount of Dividends declared during the year	50 000 00
Amount of Dividends paid	50,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Co	119,562 61

RICHARD A. FRANKLIN, President.

WM. CONNER, Jr., Vice-President.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmwf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, GENTS' CHESTNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	435 025 00
Cash on hand	1,314 18
Cash in Banks	99,621 85
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	273,831 81
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate	46,100 00

	Par Value.	
United States Five twenty Bonds	$125,500	135,239 37
Missouri State Bonds	25,000	22,500 00
Virginia State Bonds	46 776	26 035 68
Tennessee State Bonds	20,000	18,005 00
Alabama State Bonds	10,000	9,000 00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12 000	12,360 00
New Haven City Bonds	51,000	51,000 00
65 shares National Tradesmen's Bank, N. H	6,500	9,165 00
590 shares Second National Bank, N. H	69,000	76,700 00
200 shares Yale National Bank, N. H	20,000	24,000 00
558 shares National Bank, N. H	55,800	75,330 00
600 shares New Haven County National Bank, N. H	6,000	6 900 00
90 shares Mechanics' National Bank, N. H	5,000	7,785 00
53 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. H	2,650	3,127 00
150 shares New Britain National Bank, New Britain, Conn	15,000	17,100 00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.
10 shares Clinton National Bank	$1,000	$1,000 00
10 shares American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y	1,000	1,000 00
300 shares Adams Manufacturing Co., Castleboro, Vt	30,000	15,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due and items accrued		14,896 28
Cash loaned on call		4,016 21
Bills Receivable for Inland Premiums		59,855 20
Sundry Balances due the Company		76,577 41
Fire and Inland Salvages, Agency Supplies, Office Furniture, and Sundry Investments		93,317 07

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$27,872 31
Amount of Losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	32,280 00
Amount of Losses resisted by the Company	8,500 00
Amount of Interest due and unpaid on Scrip	30 68
Amount reclaimable on Perpetual Policies	48,775 32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	681,939 45

INCOME.

Amount of Cash premiums received	$1,979,659 25
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	46,392 50
Amount of premiums earned	1,685,630 60
Interest received from investments	35,356 52
Income from all other sources—specifying what sources—Rents	18,488 08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,331,746 01
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	8,589 94
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	97,580 61
Amount of dividends declared during the year	100,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	100,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	846,617 48
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	89,491 40
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	109,616 38
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	

Par Value.	Market Value.
$100	$103

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.

WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

State Agents and Attorneys,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

2 16 tothsat PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

1 29 lmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

9 9 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, full paid.....$200,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	5,380 00
Cash on hand	540 00
Cash in Bank	7,937 08
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	8,634 10
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	261,032 00

Shares.		Par Value.	Market Value.
1927	National Bank of Commerce, Prov.	$96,350	$98 277
500	Globe National Bk., Providence	25,000	27,500
200	Fourth National Bank, Prov	20,000	21,000
450	Northern Bank, Providence	15,000	14,250
400	Lime Rock Nat'nal Bank, Prov	20,000	21,200
200	Fifth National Bk., Providence	10,000	11,400
101	Merchants' Nat'nal Bank, Prov	5,050	5,454
145	American National Bank, Prov	7,250	7,757
200	National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	20,000	25,000
300	Fourth National Bank, N. Y	30 000	33,600
		$248 000	$263 038

Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value. Bills receivable for marine risks	$3,057 25
Bills receivable other than those taken for marine risks	19,066 66
Rents accrued	500 00
Personal property	1,000 00
	$20,623 91

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	5,820 45
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	16,950 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	399 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	1 076 87
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	46,086 88

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, deducting reinsurance and return premiums	103,476 48
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums—note for marine premiums	1,207 25
Interest received from investments	22,355 74
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	6,212 72
Interest	199 82
Rents	6,012 90

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	72,748 36
Amount of dividends declared during year	8,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	8,236 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,020 14
Amount of taxes paid by Company	5,632 47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	5,670 76

B. MAURAN, President.

J. B. PARISH, Secretary.

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IMSURANCE.

LUMBERMANS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock—full paid.....$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	4,995 66
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks—in Union National Bank of Chicago	16,284 52
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	8,595 14
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest is due and owing	43 089 02
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par Value.	Market Value.	
206 5-20 U. S. Bonds	$99 500	106,656 37	106,656 37
1 10 40 do	500	530 00	580 00

Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock—its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Government 5-20s	$19 800	$21,210 75
" 10-40s	70	742 00
1st Nat. Bk. of Chicago	42 800	53,500 00
Third " "	15 706	21,195 00
Fourth " "	3 000	3 000 00
Fifth " "	28,500	28 500 00
Commercial "	9 000	9 900 00
Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Co., Chicago	1 800	2 250 00
City National Bank	5,100	5,100 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.	1 100	1,914 00
Cook Co (Ill.) War Fund Bonds	2 300	2,173 50
Mechanical Bakery of Chicago	2,500	2,500 00
Chicago Fruit House Co	6,000	1,800 00
Chicago Dock Co.	11,200	11,200 00
Fireman's Insurence Co. of Chicago	9,000	9 000 00
Chicago Tribune Co	8,000	32,000 00
Chamber of Commerce, Chicago	2,000	2 200 00
Chicago City Railway Co	2,500	1,875 00
Merchants' Insurance Co. of Chicago	7,500	7,500 00
Lumberman's Ins. Co. of Chicago	3,000	3,000 00
Young Men's Christian Association Scrip of Chicago	5,000	4,000 00
National Watch Company of Elgin	3,000	3,000 00
Merchants' Union Express Co	2,500	400 00
	$491,770	$ 227 960 25

Interest accrued and not due	123 94
Other available miscellaneous assets	51,221 58

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,711 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,800 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	746 31
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	87,147 69

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	224 223 77
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
For Inland Insurance not yet paid	712 50
Amount of Premiums earned	137 788 56
Interest received from investments	29,601 65

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	122,943 77
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	695 58
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	13,091 62
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	43,473 90
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	11,672 99
Amount of all other expenses and obligations	17,451 27
Par and Market Value of the Company's Stock per share:— Par Value, $100. Market Value, $100.	

HERMAN G. POWERS, President.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Secretary.

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INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

Capital Stock, full paid.....

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	$50,000 00
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks (Central National)	8,420 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest	184 582 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	900 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	270,195 00

	Par Val.	Market Val.
U. S Bonds of 1881 and Five twenties	$160,000	$110,300
1 Massachusetts Bond	1,000	1,200
Rhode Island Bonds	10 000	10,000
City of Portland Bonds	5 000	5 000
Bank Stocks	37 200	46,456
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	76,900	97,209

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value

	Par value.	Market value.	Loaned.
1 U. S. Gov. Bond, $500	$500	$550	$500
6 " " " $1000	6000	6,000	6,000
60 shs People's Fire Insurance Company	6000	7,800	1,500
60 shs Worcester Gas Light Company		7,500	6,000
20 shs Eagle Stove Co		2,500	500
20 shs Mercantile Savings Bank		2 200	1 500
12 shs Central Nat. Bk		1,500	1,200
228 shs Bay State S. & L. Company		25 0:0	12,000
100 shs Lincoln Wharf Company		10,000	5,000
On personal property			275
		63 730	34,475

Interest on investments due and unpaid	8 037 35
Accrued interest not yet due	3 867 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	11,761 04
Loans on Personal security	$3 900 00
Two Loans	5 000 00
Office Furniture	1,891 04
Rents accrued	1,170 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	175 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon } estimated	7,825 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company }	
Amount of Mutual Dividends unpaid	1,865 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks (Estimated at 50 per cent.)	197,843 00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	308 867 82
Interest received from investments	29,618 46
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	4,491 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	153,127 27
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid } estimated	17,557 54
Amount of dividends declared during the year	22,000 00
Amount of dividends paid	22,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	15,251 19
Amount of taxes and stamps paid by the Company	18,117 71
Amount of all other expenditures—Paid mutual dividends, $7,328 07 Real estate repairs, 616 56	7,944 63

Par Value.	Market Value.
$100	$130

HENRY CHAPIN, President.

AUG. N. CURRIER, Secretary.

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INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital stock, full paid.....$500,000 00

ASSETS.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	$60,000 00
Cash on hand	5,076 02
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:— Agawam National Bank, $10 111 44 Third National Bank	7 471 28 — 17,582 72
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	44,500 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	81,59 66
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	2,330 00
Amount of Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	629,482 00

	Par Value.	Market Value.
U. S. 6s of 1881, Registered Bonds	$50 000	$57 375
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	170,000	185 700
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	30,000	32 100
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	10 000	11 125
1117 sh. Bank Stock	111 700	137 870
1367 sh. Railroad Stock	136 700	180,632
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds	1,500	1,500
Potsdam and Watertown R. R. Bonds	7,000	7,000
St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad Bonds	5,000	4 700
Union Pacific	5,000	5,000
Springfield Aqueduct Company Stock	6,000	6 480

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Amount Loaned.
9 shares Chicopee Nat. Bank Stock, Springfield	$1377	$800 00	
10 shares Agawam	1300	1 000 00	
83 shares Howard	36-3	3 300 00	
5 shares Third	650		
10 shares Agawam	1300		1,500 00
1 bond U. S. 5-20 Coupon	1000	1 000 00	
2 bonds U. S. 5-20 Coupon	1620	1,400 00	
57 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and I. R. R.	4332		
26 shares Third Nat Bank	3380	6 000 00	
24 shares Third Nat. Bank	3320	2 238 54	
33 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	4270	3,000 00	
30 shares Agawam Nat. Bank	3900		
56 shares First National Bank	7000	12,000 00	
15 shares Third Nat. Bank	1950		
2 Bonds Western Union Telegraph Co	1600		
60 shares Central Nat. Bank, N. Y	6300		
20 sh. Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank, N. Y	2500	8,000 00	
1 bond Detroit, Monroe, and Cleveland R. R	1000	1,000 00	
4 bonds U. S. 5-20 Coupon	4320	4 000 00	
10 shares New London and Northern R. R	1100		
5 shares Ætna Insurance Co. Stock	1000	1,850 00	
5 bonds St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R	5000	5 000 00	
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon	540	500 00	
	$62 422	$53 2 8 54	

Interest on investments due and unpaid	452 00
Interest accrued, not yet due	3,000 02
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	4,323 26
Rents accrued	$694 16
Office and Agency Furniture	3719 10
Total Assets	$901,687 11

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	20,738 34
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	14,504 30
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	7,937 37
Amount of all claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	8,257 27
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	266,632 05

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	539 676 41
Amount of premiums earned	432 790 51
Interest received from investments	53,432 40
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources (Rents)	2,245 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	268,049 13
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	4,823 93
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	31,284 54
Amount of dividends declared during year	57,894 72
Amount of dividends paid	57,894 72
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	94,427 19
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	22,501 26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	25,301 24
Par Value. $100	Market Value. $120.

EDMUND FREEMAN, President.

SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.

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